

The Literary Digest

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, AUGUST 30, 1930

TOPICS OF THE DAY Political Slants in Summer Primaries

THERE HAS BEEN NO SUMMER VACATION in politics. Midst heat and drought the candidates have been stumping their States or districts, and the people have been flocking to the polls as State after State held its primary election. With almost a primary a week the parties have now pretty well selected their standard-bearers, and we ought to know what the voters want, and a little about what they are going to do on Election Day.

And so all the editors and Washington correspondents are trying to explain to us the meaning of returns from primaries and run-off primaries in States East, West, and South.

Perhaps the biggest question is whether the Democrats will be able to win control of Congress from the Republicans in the fall election. Leaders of the Democracy are quoted as calling 1930 a "Democratic Year," and even talk about capturing both Houses in the next Congress, while Democratic editors everywhere seem jubilant as they see the party's prospects brightening. But Republicans profess to see no evidence of a great overturn, while professional political analysts conclude that the Senate will remain about as it is, and that Democratic gains in the House will probably fall short of overthrowing the Republican majority.

On one point there is general agreement—that the "Hoovercrats" are returning to the Democratic party in the States which left their traditional allegiance to go Republican in 1928.

On the vexed question of Prohibition, much is being said, with wet leaders claiming large gains, with crisp denials from dry sources, and with several political writers admitting a number of wet victories in the primaries, but doubting whether the wet-and-dry complexion of the next Congress will be materially altered.

The sweeping victory of Senator Norris in Nebraska is taken by many editors as proof of growing radicalism in the West, but other commentators are more impressed by the victory of Administration candidates in Kansas and Tennessee.

BUT there are no two opinions about the spectacular nature of some of the personal triumphs in the summer's primaries. Back in April, Ruth Hanna McCormick registered a new achievement for her sex by winning the Republican Senatorial nomination in Illinois from Senator Deneen. In May, in Pennsylvania, Secretary Davis raced in ahead of Senator Grundy for the Senate nomination, while Gifford Pinchot was carrying the State for the gubernatorial nomination. On June 16, the blind Senator Schall of Minnesota put Governor Christianson out of the running for the Republican Senatorial designation, and in Maine, Representative W. H. White

became the Republican candidate for the seat once held by his famous grandfather, Senator Frye. The very next day Dwight W. Morrow won his tremendous victory in New Jersey. The same month saw the surprising defeat of the venerable Senator Simmons at the hands of his fellow North Carolina Democrats, and the successes of Ruth Bryan Owen in Florida and of Representative Dickinson of Iowa. Toward the end of July, "Ma" Ferguson came in ahead in the preliminary primary in Texas. In a similar primary in Oklahoma, two spectacular personalities "came back"

and repeated their triumphs in the subsequent "run-off"—the blind ex-Senator Thomas P. Gore, who will oppose the Republican Senator Pine for his old seat next November, and "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, who as Democratic candidate for Governor, returns to the political arena where he was such a notable performer in the early days of Oklahoma's statehood.

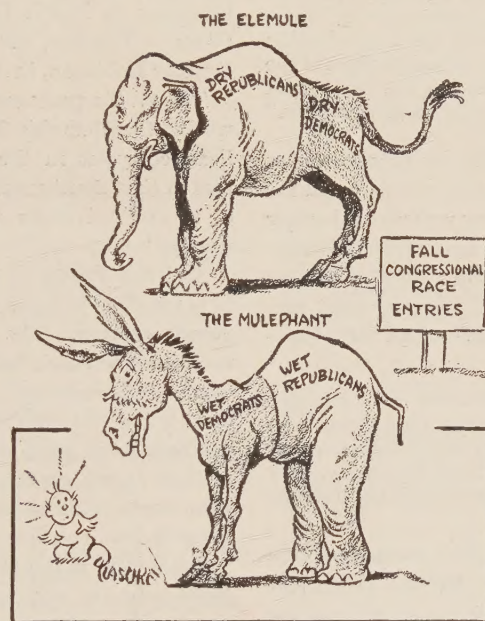
August saw several notable primary contests. On the fifth, Kansas Republicans turned down Governor Reed for renomination, in spite of his vigorous attacks on the Hoover farm policies, and renominated Senator Henry J. Allen. Two days later, Tennessee Democrats nominated for the Senate that distinguished party leader, Cordell Hull; and Representative Reece, the recipient of an approving letter from President Hoover, won a close victory in the Republican primary in his Congressional district.

A grand political field day was August 13. Senator George W. Norris was renominated by the Republicans in spite

of his bolt to Smith in 1928, and after an exciting campaign featured by the temporary confusing candidacy of another George W. Norris; he is opposed by former Senator G. M. Hitchcock. Senator Joseph T. Robinson won easily in Arkansas—a victory popular all over the country. The Democratic nomination in Alabama went to John M. Bankhead, who will oppose Senator J. T. Heflin, running as an independent. In Ohio the big fight was in the Democratic primaries, where former Congressman R. J. Bulkley, a wet, was nominated for the Senate, and George White, a dry, was nominated for Governor.

THE strength of Democratic candidates added to present economic conditions persuades Senator Tydings (Dem.) of Maryland that his party has an even chance to capture the Senate in November. "Democracy's Bright Outlook," "The Tide of Democracy Runs Strong" are typical editorial head-lines in Democratic dailies. Of course, remarks Frederic William Wile in the *Washington Star*:

"What the Democrats covertly and coyly trust and pray for is



"Believe It or Not"

—Plaschke in the Louisville "Times."

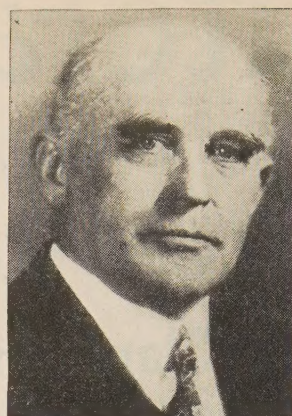


GEORGE W. NORRIS
Republican, Nebraska.



Keystone

THOMAS P. GORE
Democrat, Oklahoma.



Keystone

JOHN H. BANKHEAD
Democrat, Alabama.



ROBERT J. BULKLEY
Democrat, Ohio.

AMONG THE WINNERS IN IMPORTANT SENATORIAL PRIMARIES

a landslide which will far outrun their wildest expectations. The stars, they assert, are set for just such an event. The 'outs' customarily are more popular with the country than the 'ins' if an election year falls within a period of economic depression. With industry and agriculture in a slump, and people generally grouchy over business conditions, there are Democratic optimists who will tell you they just can't help winning the 1930 election by avalanche. On top of all these favorable imponderables is the new tariff law, which the Democrats contend is the best of all the grist which the political mill is grinding for them this year."

BUT the Kansas primary, in which a Hoover supporter was nominated for the Senate and a Hoover critic was defeated for renomination as Governor, was taken by many writers as showing at least the lack of any wide-spread reaction against the Administration or the Republican party. As a writer for the Kansas City *Star* sums up much of this comment: "Kansas is not preparing for a political revolt next November." And the Washington *Post* offers the suggestion that:

"The renomination of Republican members of Congress, almost without exception, discourages the idea that there is to be a popular uprising against the Republican party in November. If Republicans were disgusted and ready to leave the party, they would have slaughtered somebody in the primaries, on the way out."

Writers taking a comprehensive view incline to believe that the Senate will not be greatly affected, but that the Democrats will gain in the House in view of the fact that the party in power almost always loses strength in the middle of a Presidential term. It seems to G. Gould Lincoln of the Washington *Star* that—

"It would be a political miracle if the Democrats did not make gains in both the House and the Senate. The Republicans won with a bang in 1928; the Democrats are sure to regain some of the ground they lost then."

AND Mark Sullivan in a long analysis in the New York *Herald Tribune* comes to the conclusion that "the net of Senatorial elections in November is not likely to change the present status, in which the working majority for the purpose of legislation consists of a combination of Democrats and insurgent Republicans." As for the House, Mr. Sullivan hears Republican leaders admitting that they may lose as many as thirty seats, and the Democrats saying that they will gain at least forty. Since the Republicans have a majority of a hundred, it would take a net loss of fifty seats to throw the House to the Democrats. After talking with both sides, this Washington correspondent believes "the clear probability to be that the Republicans will suffer a material loss, but will keep control of the House."

ONE conclusion drawn by the Galveston *News* from this year's primary is that "while Democrats are quicker to bolt than

Republicans, they are also inclined to deal more harshly with bolters." Of course, what this paper has in mind is the success of Norris in Nebraska as contrasted with such Democratic performances as the exclusion of Heflin in Alabama, the defeat of Simmons in North Carolina, the unopposed renomination of Glass in Virginia, the triumph of Smith's 1928 running mate, Senator Robinson, in Arkansas, and the defeat of "Hoovercrats" in Texas. To quote one sentence of typical Democratic comment, we find the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* remarking that "Republican conquest in the South has become 'lost cause' for the reason that Southerners can not subscribe to Republican policies of special privileges to the rich and powerful elements of the nation."

And this brings us to the Prohibition issue in the primaries. It is the Ohio primary that brings out the most discussion of this vexed question. The Bulkley nomination for the Senate seems important to Mark Sullivan on the ground, that if elected, "because of his standing and personality, Bulkley among the Democrats will give to the wets in the Senate a prestige and leadership comparable in some degree to that which Ambassador Morrow of New Jersey gives to the Republican wets." Altho the Ohio Democrats in the same primary nominated a dry for Governor, nevertheless, continues Mr. Sullivan in the Washington *Star*, "Democratic national leaders recognize that the nomination of Bulkley by the wets for the Senate is a step by the Democrats in the direction of favoring repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment." It is further pointed out that "outside the South substantially all the nominations made by Democrats to run for Senate seats now held by Republican dries have been or will be wet"; also, that "the Democratic National Organization, as headed by John J. Raskob and administered by Jouett Shouse, is wet."

WHILE the Democratic party, except in the South, is largely wet as regards both leadership and rank and file, the Kansas City *Star* contends that "the Republican party is dry, or must be so if it renominates President Hoover." The fact that Mr. Bulkley's Republican opponent, Senator McCulloch, is dry, makes a number of editors look upon the Ohio Senatorial race as a straight-out wet-and-dry fight. But the situation is complicated, as a number of papers point out, by the fact that George White, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a dry. As the New York *Times* puts it, "if the Republicans charge the Democrats with a proposal to send to Washington a vote to cancel the dry laws, the Democrats can retort that their State nominees, if elected, will see to it that Ohio keeps liquor out of its boundaries."

J. F. Essary of the Baltimore *Sun* looks at the wet and dry fights in the primaries, and noting that in perhaps a dozen States wet Republican candidates have been nominated for Senate

House, or Governorship, is led to observe: "those dry interests which have long felt that the Republican party was safe for Prohibition, and would remain so no matter what the Democrats might do, are showing a measure of alarm at the inroads the wets have made upon their political stronghold."

President Henry H. Curran of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has been looking over the primary returns, and predicts a gain of twenty-nine wet votes in the House of Representatives. But "Henry was just blowing bubbles when he made that optimistic statement," retorts Fred A. Victor, State Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League. Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, General Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, comes out with the statement that "political writers uniformly declare that in the next Congress there will be no chance for the wets to make even a scratch on the surface."

Turning to some of these political writers, we learn from Mark Sullivan of the New York *Herald Tribune* that "a survey made by a source disinterested as between dry and wet estimates that the wets are assured of a gain of ten seats, and may possibly win a few more"—in the House of Representatives, that is. "Old Man Rum seems to be swaying back toward a bit more of power in the next Congress, but he does not seem to be doing it in any blind rush." That, says William Hard of the Consolidated Press, is the view entertained in Washington by "the most accomplished" leaders of both parties. Mr. Hard continues:

"The Republican party, if it was dominantly bone-dry before, is at least sand-dry still. Out of the total of seventeen gentlemen nominated for the Senate by that party in the primaries of sixteen States, there are only two—namely, Albert John Galen, of Montana, and Dwight Whitney Morrow, of New Jersey—who can be truly politically classified as wets.

"In the meantime the Democrats have been somewhat more prolific of wet Senatorial candidates than the Republicans. They have produced in this category Mr. Alexander Simpson, of New Jersey; Mr. Sedgwick Kistler, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Robert J. Bulkley, of Ohio; Mr. J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois; Mr. Gilbert Hitchcock, of Nebraska; and Mr. Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma.

"At the same time, however, the Democrats have already nominated sixteen other Senatorial standard-bearers who are either wholly personally in favor of dryness, or who else, like many of their Republican rivals, can be regarded as unwilling Prohibition drought sufferers, beyond the aid of any political relief to the contrary, so far as their prospective behavior in the Senate on roll-calls is concerned.

"These showings among the candidates of both parties so far nominated to seats in the Senate do not indicate to neutral professional eyes here any large amount of strong successful knocking at the doors of the Senate by the wets."

AFTER listening to all the Prohibition talk in the primaries, the *Washington Post* concludes that "no one can tell whether the drift is wetward or dryward, if there is any drift; the party managers on both sides seem to have set their sails to catch both wet

and dry breezes, with sublime impartiality." Looking upon all the "mixed results" of the primaries, the only meaning that the *Los Angeles Times* can discover is that "the bulk of the voters in most States look upon Prohibition as a settled question, and not as a live political issue."

The nomination of Senator Norris in Nebraska brings out a wealth of interesting editorial comment on progressivism, party loyalty, and political trends. Here, an editor sees the Norris victory as indication of liberal revolt against Republican stand-patism and the Hoover Administration. There, an editorial writer argues that Norris was renominated on the strength of his personality in spite of his party irregularity. Personal tributes to the venerable Nebraskan are many, even from writers disagreeing with certain of his views.

"STATIC normalcy is what the politicians in Washington call the conditions within each party on economic issues which is revealed in the primary," William Hard tells us in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches from the national capital:

"The renomination of George William Norris for United States Senator in the Republican primary in Nebraska is regarded by Republican regulars here as one more case of the continuance of the 'static,' in harmony with the previous renominations of the progressive William H. McMaster of South Dakota and Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota, and W. B. Pine of Oklahoma for the United States Senate in the Republican Primaries of their States, while simultaneously the renomination of Roscoe C. McCulloch of Ohio for United States Senator in the Ohio Republican primary was regarded as a continuance of the 'normalcy' already illustrated by the renominations of John M. Robinson of Kentucky and of Arthur Capper and Henry J. Allen of Kansas for Senator in the Republican primaries of their States after strong attacks upon them for alleged excessive support of the Administration.

"Observers here note that all Republican Senators who so far have sought renomination to their seats have been in fact renominated, whether regulars or irregulars, with the exceptions of Charles S. Deneen of Illinois and Joseph R. Grundy of Pennsylvania, conservatives, who, however, were defeated in the primaries by Ruth Hanna McCormick and James J. Davis, who brought forward no issues except on the generally conservative line.

"It is thereupon held here that there has been no drift either way within the Republican party, and that the chances of any change of policies on economic issues in the next Congress depend upon the strength shown next November by the Democrats.

"The Democratic primaries so far, including the renomination of Senator Joseph T. Robinson in Arkansas and the reappearance as a Democrat Senatorial candidate of Thomas P. Gore in Oklahoma have revealed no important departure from old-time 'normalcy.'

"Even the disappearances from the Democratic lists of Senator Furnifold M. Simmons of North Carolina and of Senator J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, the latter of whom is now a merely 'independent' candidate for lack of support rendered to the Democratic Presidential candidate of 1928, are taken as proofs that the Democratic party along with the Republican party is, with few deviations, obeying the general order 'as you were.'"

What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. How many times has Sir Thomas Lipton tried to win the *America's cup*? (p. 38).
2. What is the emotional effect of noise? (p. 32).
3. How can we check pay-roll banditry? (p. 42).
4. How long did it take *Shamrock V* to cross the Atlantic? (p. 39).
5. What has caused the failure of evangelism? (p. 20).
6. What is the transcontinental airplane record? (p. 34).
7. How long did it take to cross the country by airplane in 1912? (p. 34).
8. Who predicts a ten months' working year? (p. 10).
9. What is the newest fashion in philanthropy? (p. 19).
10. Why does Germany repudiate "All Quiet"? (p. 17).
11. In what country is firefly hunting a sport? (p. 13).
12. What was *Moby Dick*? (p. 15).
13. How long is the life of "best sellers"? (p. 17).
14. How many Germans are eligible to vote? (p. 14).
15. What bodily organ holds the key to death? (p. 27).
16. Upon what commodity is the Indian boycott concentrated? (p. 12).
17. How did the steel pen change literary style? (p. 16).
18. How prevalent is the dial-telephone system? (p. 29).
19. Why are timid people happy? (p. 33).
20. How does the lobster establish equilibrium? (p. 32).

A Chicago Gangster's Legacy of Scandal

ENCASED IN A \$40 COFFIN instead of the handsome silver box usually provided for "big shots" of the hoodlum world, Jack Zuta left Chicago on his last ride, apparently just another gangster, tho an important one, slain by his own kind.

But Jack Zuta dead is far more powerful, it seems, than he ever was alive. For he left behind him something more potent than bombs or bullets, something which has sent Chicago into a fresh uproar, and caused the world to wonder again at this newest outbreak of civic scandal in America's second city.

Jack Zuta "kept books." And these, we are told, reveal that he had financial dealings with politicians, judges, State Senators, lawyers, and policemen. A precise and methodical person Zuta seems to have been, and he kept a record of all these transactions. Known as the "master mind" of the Aiello-Moran syndicate, and also as "pay-off man," according to the Chicago papers, he recorded all gang receipts and disbursements, and filed them carefully away in safety-deposit boxes, along with notes and checks and other memoranda bearing the names of various public men and influential citizens.

Zuta, who was alleged to be the "brains" behind the murder of "Jake" Lingle, *Tribune* reporter, was slain by a squad of machine-gunners, who stormed a hotel at Delafield, Wisconsin. They caught the little man unaware, as he was feeding nickels into an electric phonograph for the benefit of a dozen youthful dancers, and riddled him with bullets. The slaying made a sensation in Chicago. But the greater sensation did not develop until Zuta's safety-deposit boxes were found. The significance of that find is explained by *The Tribune*:

"The link between politics and crime in Chicago hinted at for many years, and definitely exposed for the first time in the grist of evidence hoarded in the secret safety-deposit box of Jack Zuta, murdered vice-lord and gang leader, was more strongly forged yesterday.

"Evidence tending to show the means by which Zuta and his partners in crime made hundreds of thousands of dollars in vice and gambling enterprises and the liquor traffic, all without interference from city and county authorities, was found in the records made public by Charles F. Rathbun, member of the *Tribune* law firm, appointed as assistant State's attorney to investigate the murder of Alfred (Jake) Lingle, and by Pat Roche, chief investigator for State's Attorney Swanson."

"ZUTA, methodical as a bank clerk, left out nothing," writes W. A. S. Douglas, Chicago correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*:

"He even struck trial balances. And the names that appear in his books will bring about a municipal scandal, the like of which will be hard to parallel in the nation's history.

"The record of every penny that Zuta spent for graft and protection since 1921 for himself and such gang leaders as the late Dion O'Banon, the late Hymie Weiss, the late Schemer Drucci—all predecessors of Bugs Moran, and all slaughtered—is set out in his books.

"The names listed as payees are those of many respected citizens of Chicago—judges, police officials, high office-holders,

in the county and in the city, men of standing in business and finance who possess influence. Zuta's books are what one might term a Who's Who of Cook County politics—and they will keep grand juries and courts busy in Chicago for months to come."

Referring to a "balance sheet" drawn up by Zuta, for the "period ending November 12," and showing receipts of \$429,046 and disbursements of \$400,076, the *Chicago Evening Post* points out that—

"Whether this \$400,000 business was done in a week or a month is not known, but police were certain it was for a period not exceeding a month, and perhaps for a much shorter time."

Among the early disclosures made by the authorities were:

Notes and checks for \$5,500 bearing the name of a former Municipal judge.

A check for \$250 made out to a former Superior Court judge.

Two checks, each for \$200, and each made out to a State Senator.

A letter bearing the name of an Evanston police official, and asking Zuta for a \$400 loan.

A note for \$600 bearing the name of a Chicago police sergeant.

A check for \$50 signed by a Chicago editor, and made out to "cash."

A jail "courtesy card," made out to Zuta and signed by a former sheriff.

"Another item called 'East Chicago,' showing a payment of \$3,500, is believed to refer to the police district just north of the river," says the *Chicago Daily News*.

As these revelations were made, many of those named visited the investigators with various explanations of how their names got into Zuta's possession, and, in some

cases, it was said, they were cleared at once of any suspicion. "But a lot of men will be leaving town," declared Mr. Roche. In certain cases the statute of limitations obviated any proceedings against the persons involved, it was said, but the authorities were on the trail of two trunks owned by Zuta, which were believed to be crammed with still more, and fresher, evidence.

"If Zuta was killed to silence him," observes *The Daily News*, "he is proving much more of a menace to the corrupt triangle than even alive and 'squawking.'"

The Chicago papers seem greatly heartened by this exposure, for, as *The Tribune* says, it brings "the day of reckoning measurably nearer." *The Daily News* analyzes the situation thus:

"That Zuta was on friendly terms with important public officials is undeniable. That he paid liberally for protection is morally certain. That he made generous contributions to campaign funds and to political organizations is indisputable. To what extent those payments were corrupt and what understandings existed between Zuta and venal public officials are questions for the prosecutor, the grand jury and, ultimately, the criminal court to decide."

This from *The Tribune*:

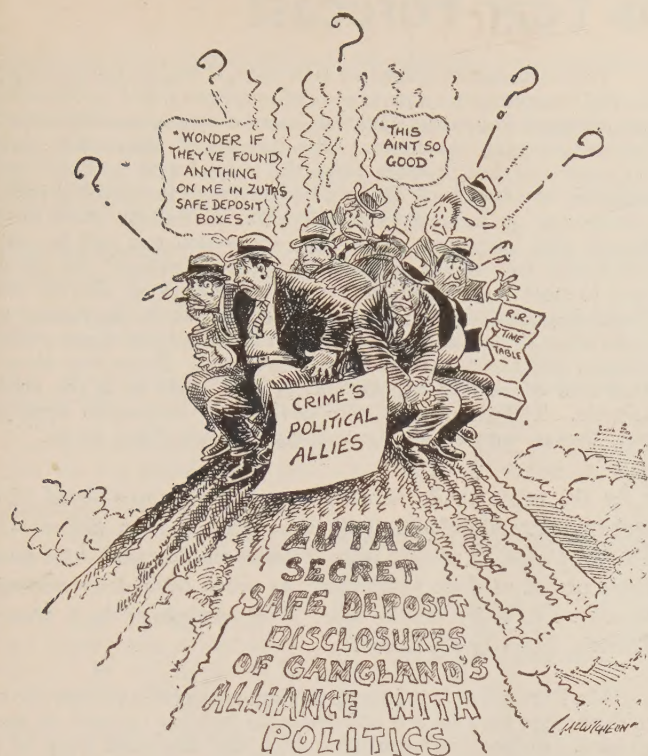
"State's Attorney Swanson and his able assistants who uncovered the Zuta records deserve the thanks of this community. Chicago is on the way to becoming the first great city in America to rid itself of gangster influence and gangster assassination. The energy and resourcefulness which uncovered the Zuta papers will follow through. The day of reckoning is measurably nearer."



Associated Press photograph

Gangland's "Bookkeeper"

Jack Zuta, murdered "vice-lord," whose records name Chicago officials.



Copyright, 1930, by the Chicago Tribune

We've Had Tree Sitters and Flag Pole Sitters—Now
We Have Volcano Sitters

—McCutcheon in the Chicago "Tribune."

SEATS OF THE MIGHTY



Chicago's Social Structure

—From the Boston "Herald."

The "Self-Help" Drought-Relief Program

SELF-HELP RATHER THAN "DOLES" from Uncle Sam's treasury for drought relief!

This basis of President Hoover's program, to which Governors of thirteen afflicted States agreed in conference with him, seems to strike our press as the most admirable feature of the plan overwhelmingly approved throughout the country.

"Suggestions from some Governors looked like the British subsidy in American disguise, a theory common enough in our agrarian districts," notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; "but they were thwarted."

"The national relief plans have as one of their most important messages the fact that there are no miracle workers in Washington," observes the Baltimore *Sun*.

The President's conference statement briefly tells us:

"The objective of such relief is: (a) To assist families over the winter who are deprived of means of support through failure of their crops. (b) To prevent unnecessary sacrifice of live stock. (c) Protection to public health.

"This is to be accomplished by: (a) Placing of loans privately, or where necessary, with assistance of State or national agencies. (b) Red Cross assistance. (c) Employment. (d) Reduced railway rates for food, feed, and live stock, to the distressed districts."

RELIEF organization Mr. Hoover schedules in a "nine-point set-up," first to determine the counties where assistance is required and second to accurately determine the needs of each family. It is up to the Governor of each stricken State to create a head relief committee including a State agricultural official, a banker, a Red Cross representative, and a railway representative, besides farmers or citizens. Similar county committees will report conditions and needs to the State committee, which, in cooperation with national agencies, will determine requirements beyond State resources. The President's coordinating com-

mittee, headed by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, has also members representing the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Red Cross, the American Railway Association, and the Public Health Service. By such cooperation provision is to be made for "credit beyond local or State resources for the purchase of feed, seed, movement of live stock, or support of families over the winter." The Red Cross will organize its own committees for drought counties, and has made preliminary allocation of \$5,000,000 for its purposes.

MANY editors can not resist the temptation to mention the immense "one-point" relief that came with abundant rain in drought regions along with the President's conference with Governors. Yet the outpouring of praise for his prompt and efficient handling of this disastrous emergency is as generous in every section of the country as it is in drought States. For instance—

"Mr. Hoover is at his best in dealing with a practical emergency arising from unforeseen misfortune" (*Montgomery Advertiser*). "The program is as sound in what it excludes as in what it covers" (*Richmond News Leader*). "In the field of emergency relief, Mr. Hoover is the showman, the engineer and the administrator par excellence" (*Minneapolis Tribune*). "Vigorous and constructive course well calculated to reassure residents of the stricken areas and to maintain their courage and spirit" (*St. Joseph News-Press*). "Rainbow after a drought" (*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*). "The President has sensed correctly the character of the job—basically an economic need" (*Milwaukee Journal*). "Once in a position where he is sure of his power, without the hampering influence of Congress," says *The State Journal* of Lincoln, Nebraska, "he moves rapidly and efficiently."

Ford's Ten-Month-Year Forecast

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY—the five-day week—and now Henry Ford sees the ten-month working year approaching. It is in the motor business that the ten-month year is most confidently predicted.

"Merely camouflage for mass production of unemployment," decries the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

"Characteristically, he combines sound social reasons with convincing economic ones," declares the Newark *Evening News*.

The statement arousing such typical sharply contrasting characterizations appears as follows in an interview in *The Border Cities Star* of Windsor, Ontario:

"Work is the only thing which can restore prosperity. Unemployment is not a natural phenomenon; it is the visible result of the general ignorance of economic health laws.

"The problem challenging us now is how to control industry so that workmen may have steady employment.

"What it will come to in the motor-car industry, it seems to me, is a ten-month industrial year.

"The summer months are not good months to be working in a factory. People need change.

"Such an adjustment will take time, of course, because the workers, as well as the manufacturers, will have to adapt themselves to such a schedule; but we have accomplished bigger things in the past. The eight-hour day, for instance, was a bigger adjustment to make, and so was the five-day week.

"A ten-month industrial year will be the next thing. At the present time it averages about eleven months."

NONE of the numerous critics who come to bat hits harder than the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*. That paper finds in Ford's "panacea" only the merit of an "attempt to tackle" a world-wide economic problem of "overequipment, overproduction, and unemployment" that baffles American industry. Further we read:

"Like so many of Mr. Ford's schemes, the details are ignored. Most workers would be pleased to accept a two months' vacation each year, and they could no doubt be trusted to take care of their time profitably.

"But what about wages? Is the worker to receive twelve months' pay for ten months' work, or is he to forego pay for his vacation and make it up in other pursuits?

"Who is to bear the expense of maintaining extensive industrial plants in idleness for one-sixth of their time?

"Is capital investment to pay dividends on an annual basis?

"These are some of the details that Mr. Ford has ignored, and many would be gratified if he would elaborate his scheme more fully. Russia has recently introduced a five-day-week calendar for the express purpose of eliminating the cost of maintaining expensive industrial plants in idleness one day in seven. If these plants are to lie idle for two months each year, some one must pay for it. Is the management to bear this expense, the worker, or the consumer? In fact, one wonders if Mr. Ford really meant his suggestion to be taken seriously."

LIKEWISE the New York *Journal of Commerce* analyzes the Ford remedy as a "universal and permanent cut of about 15 per cent." in the present capacity of the automobile industry, concluding:

"Mr. Ford's two months' vacation plan is simply his special method of 'shying around' a pressing problem that confronts a large number of industries to-day that are overdeveloped, with poor prospect of expanding their consumptive outlets to employ their capacity fully."

When the automobile market boomed, recalls the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Ford worked his factories day and night twelve months in the year without misgivings. This is not the first time that great industrialists have made virtues out of necessities. The berated five-day week is now the rule in many large industries, including some of Ford's leading competitors. That management is the crucial problem in a machine age, for humanity's sake, we must learn, says *The Virginian-Pilot*:

"If the ten-month year comes to pass, it will be not in response to the humanitarian convictions of employers, but in response to the changed industrial situation created by the multiplication of labor-dispensing machines. The process of displacing workers by machines that produce twice the output with half the former number of attendants can not be continued indefinitely without reimposing on industry the obligation of finding work for the hands that have been made idle, and which can not be put to producing new goods or performing new services. An obvious way to meet this obligation is to use more workers, shorter hours, fewer days, and fewer months. In other words, the logical purpose of machine economy is to provide more leisure, not only for owners and managers but also for workers. Some way must be found to effect this translation, or the world is in for endless trouble. The alternative is to devise new industries supplying new human wants—an increasingly difficult thing to do."

ON the other hand, "Ford is a couple of jumps ahead of the rest of the manufacturers," according to the Schenectady (N. Y.) *Union*, in proposing to stabilize employment by "an assured period of work every year, as much desired by manufacturers as it is by employees." This newspaper in a General Electric shop city continues:

"Mr. Ford appeals to human feelings when he says that the two mid-summer months are not desirable months to work in shops at best. It long has been his hobby that the farm work of the nation could be done in eight or ten weeks of the producing season; that men could knock off work in shops, shut down the machines, and go out into the fields to produce the food supply of the nation.

"Certain practical difficulties in the application of this idea might be interposed; but, as a matter of fact, shops do not average, we suppose, much more than ten months' steady work a year now. There comes a period when men naturally feel the need for recreation and outdoor life. The whole tendency is toward shorter days and shorter weeks to satisfy the desires of men for this recreation. Machinery speeds up production to such a degree that it can keep pace with demand in shorter hours. It is a question of supplying regular employment through a stated period."

THE Ford idea of putting at least the factory end of the motor industry on the same basis as educational institutions that provide two months' summer vacation for teachers and pupils is not only attractive, as the Springfield *Union* sees it, but "so far as the motor industry is concerned it appears to have a certain economic rationality. If wages were fixed on a ten months' basis, as they are for teachers, the factory workers spending their summers in recreation would not be in the class of temporarily unemployed. They would simply be on a vacation."

"Neither economically nor socially will the latest Ford forecast arouse the apprehensions which for the tory-minded accompanied the dawn of the shorter day and the shorter week," the Newark *Evening News* believes, for—

"Experience has demonstrated that increased industrial leisure with modern production methods and consequent earnings expands consumptive markets, raises efficiency levels and conserves personnel health. It has none of those concomitants of mass-profligacy and misbehavior which viewers-with-alarm of an earlier and less liberal day conjured up as subsidiary arguments in support of their real fear, that superimposed classes would pay for the increase privileges of the working mass.

"Mass-production has brought about the miracle of vastly increased output with fewer hands at lower cost, making possible a higher economic level for the worker despite a declining unit price to the consumer. The perfect illustration is the automotive industry.

"To meet the lag in employment resulting from the advance of the machine, labor leadership has put forward, but gained no great backing for, the further paring of the work-day to six hours. The Ford idea of a prolonged vacation without loss of economic advantage is likely to attract much wider favor."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AND it begins to look as tho the real vanishing American is the pedestrian.—*Judge*.

DOES Mussolini aim to be the Senator Borah of the United States of Europe?—*Dallas News*.

JOB had boils, but he escaped athlete's foot, B. O., halitosis, and that future shadow.—*Tampa Tribune*.

ONE trouble with the primaries is that it takes so much money to prime one of them.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

ANYWAY, the G. O. P. can pat itself on the back for its efficient flood control this summer.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

THE worst feature about that baby mix-up in Chicago is its probable effect on movie producers.—*Lincoln Star*.

THE main function of the Open Door in China nowadays is to provide the missionaries with a safe exit.—*Virginian-Pilot*.

FAMOUS last words in Chicago: "I'm gonna tell all I know about it."—*Mount Dora (Fla.) Topic*.

IT is easy for any man to make money out of the stock market if he will keep out of it.—*Louisville Times*.

WE'LL credit Admiral Byrd with finding all that land down at the South Pole, but just the same how is he going to get it defrosted?—*Life*.

A GREAT advantage of miniature golf is that in case of losing the ball you can always pick up the course and shake it.—*Detroit News*.

AND what we are waiting for now is the Republicans' explanation of how the business slump is really the fault of the Democrats.—*Judge*.

WHEN winter comes it will put a frost on outdoor Tom Thumb golfing, but maybe by that time some genius will have devised a kind that can be played on a lapboard at home.—*Louisville Times*.

FORTUNATELY for the dignity of things, Prohibition was taken out of Andy Mellon's department before they selected a man named Amos to run it.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

"LET'S BE ABNORMAL," head-lines THE LITERARY DIGEST. Always somebody trying to make us be good.—*Publishers Syndicate*.

MR. HOOVER says that progress in Prohibition enforcement has been by "the trial-and-error system." Very few trials, but lots of errors.—*Judge*.

THERE are too many men for the supply of jobs, and the Farm Board doubtless will solve the problem by suggesting birth control.—*Waterbury American*.

NOW if Mr. Hoover finds a peculiarly annoying itchy place under that hair shirt, he won't have to ask anybody. It'll be Senator Norris.—*Macon Telegraph*.

HOWEVER and notwithstanding, those who wish to argue the point have Biblical precedent for tree-sitting. There was Zacchæus.—*Philadelphia Enquirer*.

STATISTICS show that there were more fatal accidents in homes last year than there were from auto wrecks on the highways. This ought to be a lesson to the few people who occasionally go home these days.—*Punxsutawney Spirit*.

DRYS, wets, and bootleggers all agree on one thing—that there is nothing like Prohibition.—*Louisville Times*.

YOU no longer hear people laughing at those who suspected Mr. Hoover of being a Democrat.—*Easton Express*.

NONE of these pole-sitters has had the gumption to try either the North or the South Pole.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

FAR too many motorists think the best good-roads movement is about fifty or sixty miles an hour.—*Louisville Times*.

A GREAT President is one who happens to be on the job when you are having a run of good luck.—*West Palm Beach Post*.

DURING this dry spell the forest rangers are trying to get campers to carry cigaret lighters instead of matches.—*Judge*.

THERE seems to be very little unemployment among persons who make a business of relieving something.—*San Diego Union*.

OUR idea of justice would be to pay the bootlegger with counterfeit money.—*Life*.

OUR people would be more comfortable with fewer missionaries in China and more in Chicago.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

IT seems to be only a matter of a few weeks until American ingenuity produces a vest-pocket golf course.—*St. Joseph News-Press*.

THE farmers who need the most relief are the ones who live too far away from the main highway to sell gas and oil.—*Louisville Times*.

A LONDON scientist told the British Board of Liquor Control that a substitute for alcohol is needed. By gosh, we have it here in America.—*Jackson News*.

MAHATMA GANDHI says the married women should compel their husbands to do the cooking, and it would certainly be one swell joke on the married women if they did.—*Macon Telegraph*.

WITH Editor Mencken about to enter matrimony, *The American Mercury* is expected to blossom out with a needlework department any time now.—*New York Times*.

THE belief that the United States can be made dry by educating the people must have come from some one who never lived near a college.—*Judge*.

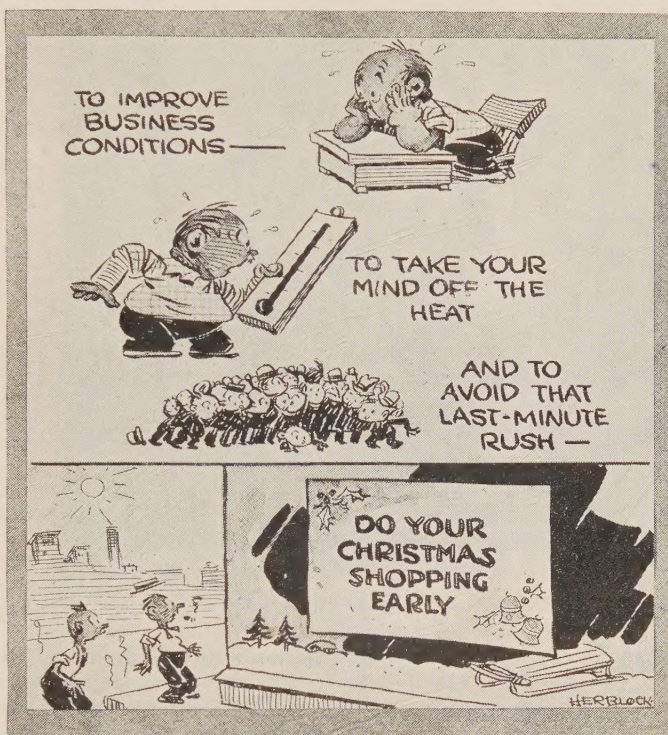
THE right answer to Edison's question about the bunch of people lost in a desert place and what to do about it would make a swell movie.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

DR. EINSTEIN declares that space is the most important thing in the world. He'd better use the long-distance phone if he wants to tell that to Mussolini.—*Louisville Times*.

THE "Soft Shoulders Dangerous" warning along the highways don't appear to be doing much good. There seem to be as many triangle cases as ever.—*Houston Post-Dispatch*.

A RETURN to femininity is predicted by the fashion experts. This is a bit of a blow to those women who have given up cigarette-smoking with the idea of looking more manly.—*Punch*.

TREE-SITTERS may, it is argued, develop a keen sense of equilibrium, but what will that get them except perhaps a position in the already overcrowded business of running for office on the fence.—*Mount Dora Topic*.



Maybe This Would Help

—Herblock in the "Chicago Daily News."

Trade-Wrecking Tactics in India

"NO BRITISH GOODS!"

When this cry was first raised, a few months ago, the English engaged in trade with India were disposed to make light of it.

But when the whole country began to ring with it, and even women and children began picketing stores, and sales of British-made cloth and other commodities began to go down, consternation took the place of merriment.

As the curve of British imports took a downward sweep, Indian merchants who had ordered goods from British houses counter-

"... receded from 61,000,000 to 57,000,000 yards, and the value from Rs. 149 lakhs (\$5,450,000) to Rs. 121 lakhs (\$4,400,000). Twist and yarn contracted from 747,984 lbs. to 577,678 lbs. in quantity, and from Rs. 10 lakhs (\$397,000) to Rs. 6 lakhs (\$218,000)."

OFFICIALS try to give the impression that this fall is attributable at least largely to the depression that prevails throughout the world.

But the British mercantile classes in India, who have been hard hit, have given up such pretense. Mr. J. C. Roberts,

chairman of the Piecegoods Association of Delhi, which in addition to being the winter capital is one of the most important *entrepôts* in India, has frankly admitted that "trade and commerce are to-day in a condition of complete paralysis." As quoted in *The Hindu Illustrated Weekly* (Madras), this British business man declared in the course of his presidential address at the annual general meeting of his association held on June 30:

"The boycott of foreign goods is an important item of the present movement. The sales of Delhi market were completely stopt when the season was supposed to be at its height. This dislocated the whole trade completely and resulted in a resolution by the Hindustani Mercantile Association canceling all their indents.

"Subsequently picketing was resorted to all over India, and pledges were extracted from dealers not to buy any more foreign cloth. In view of the delicate situation, the Association

sent cablegrams all around to foreign dealers urging them not to ship any more goods without consultation with buyers.

"Unfortunately, some of the foreign commercial bodies failed to appreciate the spirit underlying the cablegrams, and insisted on sanctity of contracts being observed. The said sanctity of contracts was a matter over which there could be no two opinions, but at present a situation has unfortunately arisen in the country where it is impossible for merchants to honor their commitments in spite of the best will and intention, and even determination, to do so.

"Circulation of money has been restricted very much. On the other hand, dealers have been unable to recover their outstandings from buyers, and have not been able to clear their heavy stocks, which are quite unsalable. The result is complete deadlock and the absence of liquid capital in the market.

"Both the belligerent forces should cry halt to the present reign of lawlessness. It is high time that the authorities should adopt a bold, conciliatory policy to cope with the movement, as the greatest danger of the present policy lies in the fact that it is creating an atmosphere favorable to reception of extreme doctrines, which contain within them germs of economic chaos which will ruin the trade and industry of India."

THE boycott is concentrated upon cotton goods, notes Webb Miller, United Press correspondent at Karachi, India, and they constitute the bulk of India's imports. He writes further:

"Tens of millions of Indians exist with almost no articles made outside their own hut or village. But they have to buy an occasional 'dhotie' or cotton loin-cloth, which is the only article of clothing of millions.

"The women-folk have to wear 'saris' and flowing robes. Thus India, with 320,000,000 population, is the greatest market



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Indian Women Picketing a Shop Selling British Goods

manded their orders or refused even to clear such goods as had already reached Indian ports.

Lord Irwin's Government felt constrained to take action. His Excellency issued a decree over his signature—without referring the matter to the Indian Legislature—making it a criminal offense for any person to boycott goods of any description. Picketing of stores for the purpose of preventing the sale or purchase of any kind of commodities, no matter where made, was forbidden under heavy penalties. This decree—or "ordinance," as it is called in official parlance—has been enforced with great vigor.

But the boycott was not broken. Just as soon as one batch of picketers was arrested, another was forthcoming to repeat the offense.

Processions, often led by women belonging to prominent families, went through the principal streets of towns all over India, bearing banners inscribed with boycott slogans, and singing boycott songs.

QUOTED in the *Calcutta Statesman*, a responsible British official, Mr. Woodhead, a member of the Indian Council of State, which is analogous to the United States Senate, admits that the import of British cotton piece-goods has fallen by 23½ per cent. compared with the figures of last year.

This statement tallies with information available from purely commercial sources. *The Indian Trade Journal* (Calcutta), for instance, records the imports of piece-goods during May, 1930, as compared with May, 1929, as having—

for cotton goods in the world with the possible exception of China.

"Lancashire has by far the greatest share of the market. The total cotton and cotton-goods imports, according to the last statistics, were valued at about \$200,000,000, and the quantity was 1,898,000,000 yards. . . .

"As a result of the boycott American and other foreign goods are invading India more than ever before.

"Dealers and customers demand American drugs, American motor tires, American soap, and other American commodities."

Firefly Hunting in Japan

HOTARUGARI IS THE NAME the Japanese give to the sport of hunting fireflies on summer evenings.

It is one of the occasions when native conventionalities allows men and women to mingle freely and informally, we are told, and this freedom lends zest to the diversion.

On warm evenings after dinner, clad in the lightest of gauzy muslins, parties saunter forth with long-handled nets to capture the fascinating fireflies as they flit from shrub to shrub or blade to blade in the woodland or field.

This we learn from the Tokyo correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, who relates further:

"Once captured the insect is carefully guarded from harm, as the firefly is traditionally reputed to be a reincarnation of a love-lorn spirit from the unseen.

"Gathered into tiny cages, the fireflies are used to lend a weird light to the room on quiet evenings.

"Not all the firefly hunters are bent on love and sport, however; nor, indeed, on anything more esthetic than to get some money; for there is a big trade done in these insects in season. The *hotaru* man goes up and down the streets announcing his luminous merchandise, selling the insects in little cages at so much a head or so much a cage.

"As children love them, no parent can resist the request to buy; and the brevity of the insect's career as a source of illumination lends pathos to the purchase and its purpose.

"Like some other trades or sports, there is no small degree of rumbung about the hunting and selling of *hotaru*. This is true not only of those who pretend to enjoy the hunt, but also of those who profit by it in a pecuniary way.

"As some parts of the country are more noted for fireflies than others, these places are advertised by tea-houses and inns, as well as by tramways and railways.

"It is easy to see from the announcements that they are exaggerations; but this is a sport in which people are ready to be deceived for the pleasure of an excursion."

This Tokyo correspondent tells us of an advertisement reading thus:

"On the Minuma River, about half a mile from Omiya Station, there is a blazing mass of insects; they are larger than the ordinary ones and have been famous for centuries."

Another advertisement reads as follows:

"Just beyond Kamakura at the village of Fueda, hosts of *hotaru* are seen; these have been noted from the days of Yoritomo, six hundred years ago."

The *Morning Post's* Tokyo correspondent goes on to say:

"To poor human beings who so soon lose fame this is attractive; and besides they are reputed to be such magnificent specimens of fireflies, shining brighter than any others, and, in fact, have no competitors."

Emptying Britain's Loneliest Isle

THE ENTIRE POPULATION—less than forty souls—of St. Kilda, the lonely weather-beaten island off the northern Scottish mainland, is to be evacuated.

The inhabitants are a strangely supercautious Gaelic-speaking community. According to the press, they have never seen a horse, a pig, or a rat. Coal is practically unknown in the primitive fireplaces of their homes, and turf is burned.

The St. Kildans weave their own tweed, and their usual fare is fish, mutton, wild fowl, and eggs.

But the population has been dwindling rapidly, the potato crop failed last April and, finally, the inhabitants petitioned the Government that they might be transferred to the mainland from which the island is usually cut off from regular communica-



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Indian Nationalist Schoolboys on a Boycott Parade

tion almost the entire year. Mr. Tom Johnston, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland, we read in the English press, made a personal visit to the island, and found there a condition of famine.

In an interview with a representative of Reynold's *Illustrated News* (London), Mr. Johnston is quoted as saying:

"The bulk of the men are to be offered jobs by the Forestry Commissioners at one of their new afforestation schemes in Mull.

"They will get good houses, steady employment, and pay during the time they are being trained. We are very greatly indebted to Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Dr. Sutherland, and the other Forestry Commissioners for their assistance."

IN addition to the people on St. Kilda, there are about twelve hundred sheep, which are to be taken off the island in batches and disposed of by auction.

A vivid portrait of a native St. Kildan is contributed by W. M. Duckworth to the London *News-Chronicle*:

"I met a St. Kildan fowler, and he spoke Gaelic as one who had learned to raise his fine resonant voice above the moaning of the Atlantic. He had had enough of loneliness and the mocking sound of the surf and the eternal plaintive cry of the sea birds.

"He was sick of whales and seals, and longed for motor-buses and cinemas. I gave him news of the outside world—the first he had heard for six months. His mouth watered at the sight of a tomato—a luxury that can not grow on the island. He ran away half-scared from a telephone.

"The women roam the island in red shawls, and help the men-folk to lasso the fulmar and to snare the guillemot.

"The old ship bell that tolls them to church will probably be taken to the mainland as a reminder of their abiding faith."

The Scramble of Parties in Germany

FORTY-ONE MILLION German men and women are eligible to vote at the country's September elections. The names of the candidates of two dozen parties will be before them.

But, it appears, their attention will be chiefly focused on the nominees of the dozen major parties represented in the late Reichstag.

An outstanding figure in the party broils is Chancellor Brüning, who is accused in some quarters of assuming too much the dictatorial air.

They cite declarations of his so-called "inspired" newspaper, the *Berlin Germania*, to the effect that:

If the Reichstag emerging from the pending fray goes "Red" and tries to unhorse the Ministry, this new Reichstag will be dissolved!

What if the Reichstag next in order proves as red as ever?

It will be dissolved.

These intimations, echoed again and again in certain German dailies, serve to drag the personality of President von Hindenburg himself into the battle.

Many moderate German dailies implore the hero of the World War, on the German side, not to lend himself to the purpose of Chancellor Brüning, who, we read in the Socialist *Vorwärts*, assures the world that he is no dictator and then acts like a despot.

But the German daily said to be closest to Chancellor Brüning, the above-named *Germania*, says merely that the Government of the Republic must go on, Reichstag or no Reichstag. The Chancellor will shrink from nothing "entailed by the performance of duty"; and it adds:

"The point has been attained at which a final effort must be made to rescue and revive a genuine and responsible democracy working out in accordance with the present Constitution.

"This fact has been proclaimed by the German Chancellor.

"It shows us where we actually are.

"It opens our eyes.

"The radical groups of the Left and the Conservative factions on the Right may rush through the political campaign with all their beloved words and phrases.

"They all mean no more than that this or the other promise is being made to no purpose.

"The Center party, with its Chancellor at the head of the Cabinet, is appealing only to the capacity for self-government of its voters."

A most earnest hope that the Chancellor Brüning will not so maneuver as to drag the old German hero Hindenburg into the crisis it foresees is thus expressed by the *Kölnische Zeitung*:

"A fundamental idea underlies the combination of those parties which in the days immediately preceding the dissolution of the Reichstag formed the Brüning front.

"The idea is that in no other way can a parliamentary group competent to govern be formed.

"It was also believed that except in accordance with the Brüning policy no other course was possible for the achievement of the needed reforms.

"These views, we think, are not sound.

"It seems to us that they can be estimated only in the light of the result of the coming election.

"But let us assume that these views will be adhered to.

"It might be logical enough to lead the Brüning front forward to the battle at the polls.

"We will even assume that the front emerges from the fight in shape.

"It may actually put through its present policy.

"But the logic of the policy requires, it seems, that the new Reichstag must itself be dissolved the moment it faces a program making impossible any further united action by the Liberal groups with the Center and the Conservatives of the right.

"And we must say that it does not seem to us at all likely that the political battle ahead will convert the minority Brüning Cabinet into a majority Government.

"We are well aware in saying this that a wide political front far-flung with skill can impose upon many voters and bring them into line.

"But the very existence of such a front demands special efforts on the part of the opposition.

"Hence the prospects of success of this sort of campaign are by no means assured.

"Now, are we quite sure about what will ensue if the Brüning front is shattered seriously in the heat of the fray?

"In all our newspapers we find the specter of a State crisis manifested weirdly.

"We are told that the President of the Republic will persist with the decrees imperatively necessitated which he has already, at the Chancellor's instigation, put into force.

"This really amounts to a threat that he will give up his high office if a majority of the people vote against the policy of the Government.

"We find it difficult to take this seriously.

"It all conflicts decidedly with the impression of Hindenburg formed among wide circles of the German people.

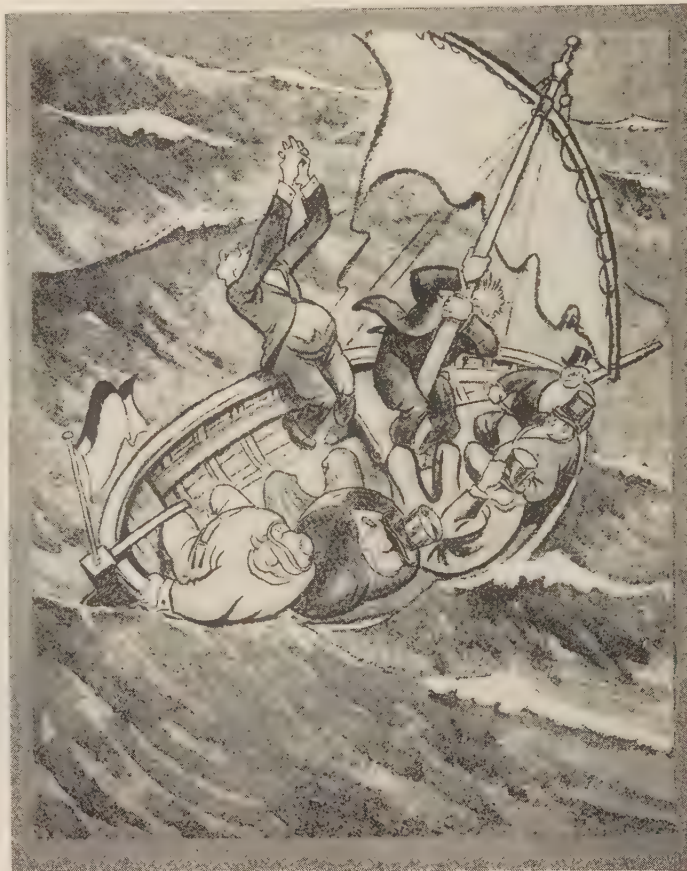
"According to the present German Constitution, the Chancellor is responsible for official policy, not the President."

WHILE the *Kölnische Zeitung* and some of its contemporaries of no less conciliatory spirit urge caution upon the aged Hindenburg, we find a group of more or less monarchically minded dailies inciting him to what the *Hamburger Nachrichten* calls "a fight to a finish once for all."

It urges the President of the Republic to dissolve not only the new Reichstag, but the next and the next.

Economic and social conditions in Germany, cables Guido Enderis from Berlin to the *New York Times*, are unfavorable to the welding of the middle classes into a strong political unit opposed to radicalism of the Right and Left varieties, and he avers:

"Moreover, with the realization of such a unit further impeded through the inability of the old party leaders to submerge their individualities and vanities, advance speculation on voting on September 14 looks for a heavy drift of the floating voters into the four radical Right and Left camps."



Chancellor Brüning's Little Ship of State

Brüning: "If you gentlemen would only sit where you ought to sit we would make much better headway."

Barrymore Chases the Whale Again

WHY DOES JOHN BARRYMORE cling to the rôle of *Ahab* in "Moby Dick"?

His current "talkie" is his second essay at the mystic fanatic of Herman Melville's novel, and Barrymore makes him more of a lover than before—which he never was at all in Melville.

But when we say Barrymore we should rather say Lloyd Bacon, the director, who, critics one and all admit, has done an excellent job.

And for those who take their Melville seriously there is Richard Watts, Jr., in the New York *Herald Tribune*, who sets out to convince you that Melville straight is an impossible drink for the cinema.

"For the sake of argument it will here be admitted that it is possibly too much to expect anything of an accurate adaptation of the Herman Melville classic. One could hardly hope that *Captain Ahab's* pursuit of the white whale, that had cost him his leg, and which became for him a hideous symbol of the world's evil, could be transferred with any great completeness to such a comparatively superficial medium as the cinema.

"Certainly, in the end, when the novel turns into a sort of ecstatic study of transcendental metaphysics, it gets far beyond the scope of the motion-picture. You can not even blame the screen for adding a heroine, a love-story and a jealous brother of the hero to provide the menace."

Fortunately Melville furnishes enough basis for melodrama to satisfy the most avid cinema fan, and with the "incomparable" John Barrymore—the already crowded class to which Quinn Martin of *The World* assigns him—blustering and drinking and killing whales, you get what Mordecai Hall in *The Times* thus puts into words:

"Mr. Barrymore is Mr. Barrymore of the stage in this film, and not the great silent lover who is made to turn his profile to the camera on the slightest provocation. Words bring out his true talent, whether he is affording humor or delivering a grim impression of a man who wants to even up matters with a white whale.

"There is no shilly-shallying in his portrayal of the character, which makes a whaler a man of the seas, one who gloats over the tattooed figures of women on his arm, and who evidently only represses oaths when confronted by the charming presence of *Faith*."

MR. HALL endeavors to reconcile the Melville devotees:

"With all the liberties taken with the original story, this current contribution sustains the interest famously. It is a well-knit tale of the men who went down to the seas in whaling ships, and when one hears the man in the main top shouting, 'Thar she blows!' it creates a thrill such as the screen is seldom capable of affording.

"One is willing to overlook melodramatic glimpses, for the picture as a whole is splendidly handled. Twice during the

unfurling of this story the screen is enlarged and compelling scenes are projected.

"Sometimes it is the whaler under full sail silhouetted on the sun-silvered, choppy sea. Another time it is the wild-eyed *Ahab's* ship battling against a realistic storm. Then there are flashes of the shanghaied crew, a gang of cutthroats described as more accustomed to murder than hurling harpoons at whales.

"The story races along, and it matters not if the whale is real or not, for the effect is there, whether the white monster of the deep is pulling the small boat through the water at amazing

speed, dashing it to bits with a swish of its tail, or, when its great bulk is seen with what looks like a Lilliputian sticking something that looks no larger than a good-sized needle into its half-submerged form. Then follow close-ups that last night caused more than one woman to cover her eyes with her program, for in these glimpses *Ahab* is seen vigorously getting his revenge on the white whale that had bitten off half his right leg in an earlier cruise.

"The scenes in New Bedford and the romance of *Ahab* and *Faith* are capitably pictured and flawlessly acted. Joan Bennett, looking as charming as ever, impersonates *Faith*, who falls in love with the reckless *Ahab*. Lloyd Hughes has a real opportunity this time, in the part of the treacherous *Derek*, to reveal his histrionic ability. Walter Long is vehement as *Starbuck*, and Tom O'Brien, one of the three buddies in 'The Big Parade,' plays his part in a praiseworthy fashion.

"There is also a clever dog, mostly St. Bernard, that does his bit to interest the audience. The devotion of this animal is subtly portrayed in contrast with the conduct of *Faith* when

she is shocked by the realization that *Ahab* has returned with a peg-leg.

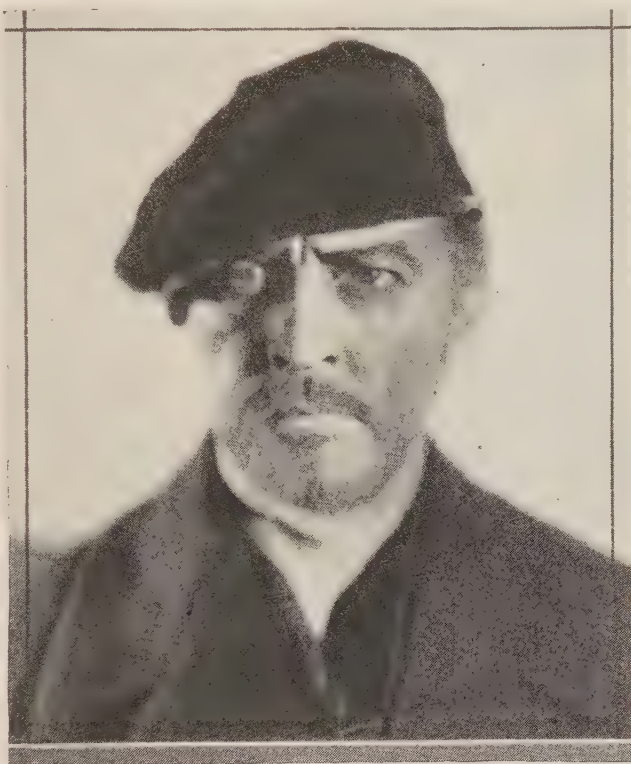
"Lloyd Bacon, the director, has done an excellent job. He has inculcated feeling into his picture as well as lending to it sterling photographic effects. Moreover, he has taken full advantage of the chances for sound, whether it is the lapping of the water, the noises aboard ship during the excitement of sighting a whale or those on the vessel when the whalers return joyously to their home port."

PERHAPS the query with which we started may find an answer in part in the junior Douglas Fairbanks's psychic portrait of Barrymore in *Vanity Fair*:

"He rarely stops acting under any circumstance. When he does, he is delightful. He is a profound student. He has no conceit, but rather a feeling of gross inferiority. He thinks that he is an atrocious actor, and that his success is mainly due to certain attractive angles of his face. He thinks his brother Lionel is the greatest of all actors, yet he himself imitates the mannerisms of the late Sir Henry Irving.

"He has a scintillating and a slightly obscene wit. His manner gives one the impression of a soul that has turned bitter. This is not entirely the case. He is a dreamer whose dreams became too true to be good. To protect himself he has erected a wall of disdain and conceit and a mask of boredom.

"He is a curious composite of saint and devil. There are few men about whom there has been more vicious gossip. He is



The Fanatic Whaler

John Barrymore in the rôle of *Ahab* in "Moby Dick."

discuss as being happiest when in an unbathed condition. He is said to be the most conceited man ever to appear before the public eye.

"Far be it from me to appoint myself a judge of any one's character, but association has taught me several revealing facts about this man whom so many condemn without righteousness but with some cause. He is a man who, from his youth, was surrounded by people older than himself; it is for that reason that he met and recognized at an early age the ironic side of life.

"But his mind is thoroughly alert to all things, and his heart is gay with the joy of living. He makes himself disliked for the purpose of keeping people away from him, but once he knows their worth, his friendship knows no bounds. He is grateful to old friends, and is interested in many unprinted charities.



Derek Loses to Ahab

Faith (Joan Bennett) prefers the whaler to his brother Derek (Lloyd Hughes).

"He is well proportioned physically, and is in fit condition externally, but he is not really a strong man. He is easily susceptible to colds. His vices are quite ordinary and not half so bad as he would lead one to believe, or as his enemies would have you think. He is somewhat embarrassed by his virtues, and gives the impression of being ashamed of them. He is cordial only to intimate friends and to those who work with him; to strangers he is, at times, inexcusably rude."

There is more of this, but we have to stop here.

The Cover

VISITORS to eastern Massachusetts will recognize the locale of our cover picture at once.

Bertha Walker Glass, the artist, is a native of Maryville, Missouri, but studied her art in Boston and New York.

For the past twelve years she has been identified with the Gloucester Art Colony, specializing in landscapes and marines.

Her paintings have been exhibited at the Chicago Art Institute, in the All-American and Chicago artists' exhibitions; in New York at the exhibition of National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors and at Gloucester at the North Shore Arts Association and Gloucester Society of Artists' annual exhibitions.

She makes her permanent home in New York.

How Do You Write?

IF YOU ARE JEALOUS for your literary style, be careful what you write with.

Fortunal Strowski, member of the French Institute, declares he can detect whether writing is done with the steel pen, fountain pen, or typewriter.

"Human language has not only developed along internal laws; it has been transformed by thousands of external influences."

The foregoing is a dictum of Ferdinand Brunot, the celebrated historian of the French language, and colleague of Mr. Strowski. And Mr. Strowski illustrates this law in *Comœdia* (Paris) by noting "changes in language and syntax, changes dependent upon the instrument used in writing—the pen, the fountain pen, and the typewriter, all of which made their influence felt upon the style of writing." Thus—

"At times, while correcting some baccalaureate essay in which the candidate rambled on endlessly, I thought, 'It is due to the fountain pen.' When I was astonished at receiving a cut-and-dried letter from America, with its short and impersonal phrases, I could not help but think that if, instead of having been dictated and 'typed,' it had been written with a fountain pen, the affectionate friendship would have been more evident. Small causes, big effects, and these small causes are found in a great number of individuals.

"If one wishes to understand the great works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, one must never forget that they were written with a goose-quill. The goose-quill was very flexible; it bent and spread the more pressure that the hand used upon it. In writing with it, a vigorous hand was condemned to trace naught but huge letters or else produce confused and heavy tracks on the paper.

"The people of olden times were endowed with a lightness of hand, that is to say, a grace and a delicacy which were both natural as well as cultivated at the same time, in the proportion to which their writing was neat, fine, and small. In this connection, the manuscripts of Montaigne and Pascal are excellent examples. Montaigne was slow and precise, Pascal rapid and hasty, but they both wrote with their hands elevated. But the goose-quill did not last a very long time. It was quickly worn out, and the time it took to make another, cut with a knife as keen as a razor blade, was sufficient to permit the mind to collect itself. Nobility of thought, precision, ease and the fulness of the classical style were all, no doubt, due to the care exacted by the goose-quill.

"The steel pen, which made progress in writing more rapid, did away with the attention the writer had been forced to give to the goose-quill. The same pen point lasted for a long time. It automatically brought about that writing was more consistent, and it permitted the heaviest hand to write finely if the pen point was fine. It necessitated some attention, however: one had to dip it in ink and if one did so too rapidly, one risked the danger of making blots on the paper. Here the fountain pen stepped in and led us toward unlimited facility.

"From the moment that the iridium point is placed on the paper, it runs on without stopping; the words themselves are heaped up, and it traces a continuous thought which does not cease until the end of the line is reached. The hand goes on mechanically, automatically, and ordinary phrases, banal expressions flow forth. Rather than interrupt this easy and gentle flow, the writer refuses nothing which this language offers him; all seems well."

FINALLY the typewriter, the machine, came to us.

"It did not permit of incomplete phrases or words. Each letter necessitates a particular action and appears on the page with surprising neatness. No more vague scribbling. No more obscure or complex ideas.

"One of my friends who uses a fountain pen as well as a typewriter told me that the machine almost always forced certain phrases upon him, either quiteshort or quite long ones. At any rate, such as were not habitual with him. I, for my part, believe that the epigrammatic tone to be found in American books is due to the machine.

"Even now we can foresee an epoch which will soon be upon us in which writers will talk instead of writing. Their words will be registered by the phonographic record. When that time comes, we will again encounter a new revolution in style."

Mystery of the Best Sellers

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ONCE MET HIS WATERLOO. After reading "If Winter Comes," he was heard to say thoughtfully, "There is something I don't know about popular taste."

This is reported by a writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, who set out to get some information about "best sellers" in the United States from the "Author's Annual" (Brewer & Warren, New York), edited by Josiah Titzell.

The gleaner signs himself A. N. M., and derives from his reading of the book that "best seller" is an expression that is not precise:

"It may be applied to the book which sells rapidly for a short time, or to that which sells steadily forever or thereabout. 'There is the heavy sale of vogue books to people who feel under social compulsion to read all such, in order to keep up a brave show at dinners.' And there are, curiously, 'the Little Blue Books on religion and atheism' which sell steadily and well. But it seems that nobody has yet come near to fathoming the causes of success or failure, and how far literary quality has to do with it. The publishers are incited to attack the problem in a scientific manner."

BEST-SELLER lists, which are furnished us regularly in a number of periodicals, "may deceive, unless you study them closely and intelligently." The writer finds an instance in—

"The curious history of the 'Boston Cooking School Book,' described as 'the grand old standby of the housewife and biscuit-conquering bride.' This book is frequently on the list; it is also frequently off it. The reason is that the best-seller list is relative; the steadily moving book may be doing just as well when it is off as when it is on.

"We learn that there is, or may be, an element of melancholy in getting a book on the list. 'Rare indeed is the author who, having once attained the best-seller list, writes another book whose success equals that of his original best seller.' And, tho you may get on the list twice, it is most unusual to be there three times. Even publishers, it seems, make mistakes here; they calculate on success as progressive, and find that it isn't. It is some satisfaction to know that a best seller which rises slowly to popularity never loses favor rapidly.

"Of a group which is described as 'the easy-come-slow-go best seller,' it appears that out of twenty-two outstanding books seven are popularizing information (including etiquette and psychology), six biography or autobiography, and nine fiction. One can not go into all the figures here, but it appears that fiction, 'by its nature more transient than non-fiction,' is hardly predominant in the United States. Taking long periods, 'fiction loses out markedly. About three non-fiction books for each fiction volume occur here.' Of course, there is nothing decisive about these relativities. The plea is for 'a central information bureau where all basic facts are freely recorded.' I haven't much interest in such things myself, but I like a few thumping statistics."

WHICH he hereby proceeds to regale his readers with:

"I rejoice to read that in two years, 1926 and 1927, there was, in the States, a total output of books and pamphlets valued at \$906,468,767, which was 12 per cent. above the total of two years before. This is magnificent, and I don't want any odious comparisons. The question of writing and producing good books seems to be falling into the background, but this, of course, belongs to another department. One's brain reels slightly under these figures, but in 1927 the sales of religious and philosophical works (or was it the production?) reached 22,220,536 and those of fiction 36,553,507. Taking the usual view that fiction is slightly deleterious, this is not so bad; indeed, I find the figures surprising; there must be a lot of seriously minded people in the United States."

England has copied us in the founding of book clubs, but their activities are presumably behind us, else the writer's reaction would not have been so violent:

"We are told that 'the larger book clubs, distributing between 600,000 and 800,000 books a year, demand and receive from publishers a discount of 70 per cent. of the retail price of books.' This makes me feel like the man who first confronted a giraffe, and muttered, 'I don't believe it.' One is not surprised to hear

that the American Booksellers' Association 'has gone on record as opposed to them.'

"Yet an American writer in the current number of *The Publisher and Bookseller* tells us that 'it seems fairly certain that they (the book clubs) are not the main highway of the future expansion of the book trade. That expansion does not lie in the direction of blind buying, no matter how clear-sighted the leaders of the blind may be.'

"He says, too, that the book trade must not be regarded as competition in a limited market, but as capable of indefinite expansion. It appears that the average American (that mystical figure) reads seven books in the course of the year; that he 'buys two books, borrows two books from a circulating library, and borrows one from a friend.' But now I am confounded by statistics which I find irreconcilable with the magnificent figures quoted above, so perhaps we had better leave it that quite a lot of books are sold in America."

Germany Repudiates a Film

GERMANY WILL HAVE LITTLE or nothing to do with the film version of "All Quiet on the Western Front," so reports J. A. Atkinson of the *London Daily Express*, who tells us that "the theaters at which the production will definitely not be shown now number several hundred."

For some reason the British are blamed for this film which came out of Hollywood:

"Germans object to the Remarque drama on many different grounds, but chiefly because there are so many cowards in it, and because the schoolboy hero is made to say that there could be no death more infamous than that of dying for one's country.

"A long article in the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger*, of last Sunday, calls the production 'London's anti-German Film-Scandal.'

"The writer goes on to denounce the recruiting, drilling, and school scenes as episodes which well-informed people in England must know are farcical, and then adds this interesting comment—

"Some time ago I saw an English war film which portrayed the life of London's cockney soldiers, who correspond to our northern Berlin types.

"It showed how they retained their native humor in mud and discomfort, and under the heaviest of bombardments.' This picture was well received and, in my opinion, justly so.

"It has remained for Mr. Remarque and Mr. Laemmle to show to the British post-war generation what pitiful types of Germans the war generation had to fight."

"An article in similar vein also appeared during the week-end in the Berlin *Nachtausgabe*.

"It would be difficult, I think, to sustain a general allegation of cowardice against German public schoolboys, and on that point I have an interesting letter from Miss G. Phillips, of Peel-place, Oxford, a nursing sister who served during the war.

"She says: 'I am glad to see you writing in defense of the German public schoolboy. I watched many of these boys die, and know that they were not the sniveling cowards represented in "All Quiet on the Western Front."

"Their courage could not have been surpassed even by our own boys. They lay terribly wounded among strange people in a strange land, and in dying they still thought that it was a fine thing to die for their country.'

"Mr. Remarque's new novel is called 'Kamerad!' and arrangements for its production in film form have been already made by Carl Laemmle, Jr., the twenty-two-year-old impresario who was responsible for 'All Quiet.'

"Young Mr. Laemmle's ambition is to create such a feeling against war that no one will be able to look at a rifle without a shudder."

Beautifying G. B. S.

THE *London Bystander* penetrates a mystery:

"People must often wonder what the secret can be of Bernard Shaw's luxurious locks and beard. For a man of his age they are remarkable. Well, I discovered the answer to it the other day. He goes with the utmost regularity to a beauty-parlor on the first floor of a house in Bond Street, and there has his beard and hair washed, shampooed, and generally made as beautiful and exemplary as it is."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Modern Wife's Difficult Job

WHAT IS THE MASTER KEY TO SUCCESS in the modern wife's job?

Of the three fundamentals of her task—being a partner, being a mother, and being a homemaker—which is the most vital to success in married life?

A generation ago we should probably have answered, "Being a mother, of course," with the housekeeping next, and the partnership last. But now, according to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of New York's Governor, if we are up to date we realize that the most important part of a wife's job is to be a good companion—that everything else depends upon the success of the wife and the husband in their personal relation.

"Just what is a wife's job to-day?"

"In what respect does it differ from the job as it used to be?"

"How is it managed by women who manage it in the modern way?"

These three questions were put to Mrs. Roosevelt, in her home at Albany, by M. K. Wisheart, who humbly confessed that he was one of several millions of men who could not answer them, and who tells in the August *Good Housekeeping* how the first lady of New York State enlightened his ignorance. He applied to her for this knowledge, he says, because he remembered that in war times her Washington home was regarded as a model for large households.

"Celebrated as a hostess," he adds, "a partner in a furniture-manufacturing enterprise, a teacher in a New York day school for girls, mother of five children, four boys and a girl, this ideal type of the modern wife happens herself to be a grandmother."

Mrs. Roosevelt believes that modern conditions compel the wise wife to change her ways or adopt new ones. The wife's is an old, old problem, but it has many new aspects, and to cope with them, she says, requires as many changes of method as a man has to make in his business or profession. Remarking that the most successful marriage she has ever known was the most complete in its partnership, she continues:

"Partnership! Companionship! And fitness for it! It is the major requirement for modern marriage.

"I am not saying that the wives of to-day can hope to be better companions than were some wives of the past. The great change is that, far more generally we recognize the importance of such companionship. To-day, I think, there are far more wives who are good companions than there used to be.

"How well we realize to-day that it is essential for a woman to develop her own interests—in music, literature, club life, church, community activities, and hobbies, for instance—so as not to lose the possibility of being a stimulating personality!

"I have in mind the case of a woman who is sensitive, delicate, and a little timid. She married a man of very strong and dominating character. From the very beginning of their marriage their conversations were almost exclusively about his affairs, seldom hers. He completely dominated her. She had really

great artistic gifts, but, owing to the situation in their home, she did not continue developing them after her marriage. In the end, their relationship came to mean nothing to him, mainly because she was afraid of him. Having taken out of her everything that was good, he lost all interest in her. Eventually they were divorced, and he married again.

"In his relations with his first wife this man represents what might be called the 'vampire husband,' dominating ruthlessly and discarding what he ruined.

"With the second wife it was different. She did not fear him. Seeing that she had an extraordinarily quick mind and a tremendous personality to deal with, she promptly adjusted herself to the circumstances in what I should say was the modern way, neither subordinating nor effacing herself. She, too, had talents and abilities, and she maintained her right to develop them. Tho deeply interested in all her husband's affairs, she never sacrificed her own interests. The difference in the result has been remarkable. The relationship apparently has been perfectly satisfying, and the marriage a complete success."

WE also have the vampire wife—the woman who looks upon her husband as merely a source of supply, and who seems to think that he should sacrifice everything for her, while she gives him little or nothing. In neither case can the marriage be a success, says Mrs. Roosevelt, adding:

"More than ever before a wife must be able to take an intelligent interest in her husband's interests. Notice that I say in his 'interests,' not merely in his 'job.' Her interest must not cease with his job. Women have found it a terrible thing to be just a heavy partner, sharing business and home cares only, and not a light partner, sharing in the diversion of pleasure hours.

"The modern way means that she must fit herself, and keep herself fit to share not only responsibilities and burdens but intellectual pursuits, recreation, diversion, and pleasures of all kinds.

"On the other hand, each should, I think, have the opportunity for some experiences and interests that are not entirely shared by the other. As one sociologist puts it, 'Each must have a separate foothold, personal activities which are entered upon alone, and which are not immediately rehearsed in lieu of other conversation. These detached and personal activities maintain that sense of "illusiveness" characteristic of courtship days. So that their companionship may not pall, there must always be some distinct territory in the life of each that has never thoroughly been explored by the other.'"

Mrs. Roosevelt, we are told, goes from Albany to New York to teach in a girls' school three days of each week, because she loves to teach. That is her "separate foothold" at present.

WHEN the interviewer asked her to name "the particularly modern aspects of the mother phase of the wife's job," she replied:

"How much more we know to-day about the care and rearing of children than women formerly knew!

"The difference between the methods of to-day and those of



International Newsreel photograph

Would Aid Worried Wives

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of New York's Governor, names the keys to success in the home.

yesteryear consists mainly in this: We do not have the old-fashioned idea of making a child do a thing simply because he is told to do it. From his earliest days we teach him the reason back of what is asked of him. As much as possible, we let him learn by experience. Nevertheless, we still tell him what to do, and require his obedience.

"If he does not quite understand the reason for what is asked of him, he must, nevertheless, obey, if for no other reason than because he has learned that mother is trustworthy. In the future, of course, he may demand an explanation, and this the wise mother will do her best to give."

Children need two parents, and many of the things that should be done for their proper development can not be done by the mother without the father's aid, Mrs. Roosevelt points out:

"Take the religious side, for instance. A woman may feel that to make religion a reality to youth, a certain amount of formal observance is necessary. If she does feel this way about it, and the husband himself does not practise such observance, a time will come when disturbing questions will arise in the minds of their children. They will realize that one of the people they admire does not think such observance necessary. They may question the wisdom of what the mother has asked. In the end this may prevent the life of the family from being a unified thing."

There are still too many "smothering mothers"—mothers who work havoc in their children's lives by doing too much for them, thus keeping them from developing their own personalities and initiative—mothers who actually take their grown daughters' beaux away by assuming the center of the stage themselves, says this observer, concluding:

"The essential thing for a mother to realize is that smothering should and can be avoided. The great safeguard lies in this. As her children grow older, and do not require physical care, a mother must take pains to develop new interests of her own in church, community, or welfare activities, say. She must not let herself be completely dependent for her interest in life on the lives that her children live."

THE homemaker part of the wife's job has changed utterly since the days when most of the necessities of life were produced in the home, says Mrs. Roosevelt; now most homes have the necessities, and the wife has to "plan on what are the next greatest values for the family after the necessities are taken care of—in itself an important and momentous new task." She exclaims:

"Think of the things a woman must know to-day! So much more reliable information is available as to what are the proper things to eat, and how they should be cooked.

"If it is a home where she does most of her own work, she has the problem of systematizing that work, and of using as many labor-saving devices as she can afford. She must learn to do it in the easiest and quickest possible way so that all goes as smoothly as possible, and so that it may not seem a burden to her.

"If it is a home in which there are servants, she must inform herself as to reasonable and satisfactory rates of compensation. She then has the same problems to meet that an employer in business has. Definite agreements must be made and lived up to, with time off, and compensation for loss of free time. That is to say, this must be the case if we regard servants as people like ourselves who happen to be engaged in the business of modern housekeeping."

To succeed as a wife in this age requires a tremendous fund of energy, the Governor's wife has discovered, and it is important "to budget not only expenditures, but time and energy." In order to do this, she says, one must learn to choose the things that are most important, and eliminate the rest:

"Many women, floored by the rapidity of movement in the world to-day, have said to me: 'I can not keep up with my children! Motor-cars carried them so fast! Now they want to fly! There are so many things I should, but can not, do. I can not read or hear or see enough to keep up to date.' To these women I say: 'The first thing to do is to sit down and become immovable. Get possession of yourself! Let the world go by altogether until you have decided for yourself just exactly what you want.'"

Safeguarding Dead Donors of Charity

NO COVERED WAGONS run the Western trail to-day. But, back in 1849, when they were a familiar sight and not infrequently were stranded, a Mayor of St. Louis, Byran Mullanphy, left a trust fund to help the gold-seekers and home-seekers who had lost a mule, eaten up their last ounce of food, or experienced some other form of ill-luck.

The fund has grown to \$1,000,000 and the Mullanphy heirs, seeing no more covered wagons passing on the long road to the West, recently sued to obtain the money.

But the court, we read in the *St. Louis Star*, invoking an old French legal doctrine, held that the city could administer the fund for the purpose nearest that for which the donor intended it, that is, for other migrants temporarily stranded in St. Louis. "The court, in other words," we are told, "found that the law adapts itself to changing social conditions and customs."

If, argues *The Star*, philanthropists have no assurance that funds they leave for public use will not revert, after the lapse of time, to descendants of whom they never heard, it will not encourage public giving. For example, "The Rockefeller Foundation at the end of another century may find the public health so good that its aid is no longer needed. Education may be so far advanced that Rockefeller money will not be required to assist it. Nobody now believes that Rockefeller, Sr., would have that money diverted to heirs unborn."

And the *Lincoln State Journal* points out:

"The new fashion in philanthropy is to free trustees almost entirely of restrictions.

"Funds are established with a very broad scope of useful purposes to be accomplished, and the directors are given wide powers in their distribution of the incomes. In this manner, when the purpose for which the fund was established has been accomplished, as in the case of Mullanphy's endowment, the money can be put to other uses.

"An even newer idea is pervading the givers of public gifts in recent years. Julius Rosenwald and Senator Couzens in recent gifts have specified that the principal as well as the interest is to be expended within a few years.

"Mr. Rosenwald, defending this action, contends that goodwill will not die with this generation, and sees no reason why men of to-day should seek to provide for generations yet unborn, and whose needs no one living to-day can imagine."

Who Are the Cut-Ups?

THE "FOOLISH FAT FORTIES" are responsible for Chicago's alleged Godlessness, in the opinion of the Rev. Sam Stegg, a minister from Manila, who has been visiting and preaching in the Lake City.

He absolves the younger generation.

But the alliterative generalization does not appeal to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, which doubts that there is any connection between avoidupois and evil, and adds:

"Life was jarred out of its ordinary channels between 1916 and 1920.

"A lot of persons who would normally have traveled the straight and narrow path by sheer momentum are supposed to have shifted away from it.

"It is the war," as they used to say abroad to explain anything queer in human affairs. But the war crop of misbehavior, if it amounted to a crop, must have sprung up among persons chiefly still on the young side of forty.

"At that rate, one should find the Godless, not among the forties, as the Chicago evangelist would have it, but among the late thirties. Persons of that age in these parts do not seem abnormally bad or foolish or stout.

"As for the youngsters, they enter adult life under fairly normal circumstances to-day, and certainly have no special pretext for cutting up."

The Failure of Evangelism

EVANGELISM HAS FAILED in this country.

It has failed because of the sport craze, "churchianity," instead of Christianity, radio and the automobile, too much emphasis on the social gospel, the spirit of commercialism, modernism in religion, and expensive denominational programs.

That is what 100 leading evangelists say in replying to a questionnaire sent out by Charles Stelzle, publicity representative of various religious organizations, and quoted in the press.

Contrary to general opinion, "it was the almost unanimous opinion of the evangelists," says Mr. Stelzle, "that men are more spiritually minded than women when once they are 'converted,' that it is increasingly difficult to interest women in religion, and that the interest of women in religion is comparatively superficial, there being more 'back-sliding' among women than among men."

Mr. Stelzle recites:

"Nearly all of those questioned admitted that evangelistic work is becoming more difficult, that the number of 'converts' is distressingly small, and those who are still doing evangelistic work professionally are not engaged more than half the time.

"Thirty others who did not reply to the questionnaire in detail said they had given up evangelism because they could no longer make a living in this field."

THE average income of evangelists, we read, is about \$3,000 yearly, with "free-will offerings" much smaller than ten years ago.

"Most of the evangelists of to-day are preaching sermons which they made twenty years ago," says Mr. Stelzle. "This applies particularly to sermons on 'questionable amusements,' such as theater-going, dancing, and card-playing, altho most of them nowadays seem to spend their abuse on motion-pictures and Sunday baseball. Practically all of the evangelists are fundamentalists in their theology."

While many evangelists "could be counted uneducated," we read, "some of them are men of high scholastic standing. About 90 per cent. are ordained ministers."

Evangelistic methods are no longer in use in most of the New York churches, the study reveals. What evangelistic effort is made is centered mostly in the Middle Western States. The next in importance is the South. In the East about one-third as many campaigns are conducted as in the Middle West, and the fewest are held in the Western section of the country.

In reply to the question as to what percentage of results are obtained to-day as compared with the earlier period in their experience, the evangelists say that their effectiveness has decreased from 80 per cent. down to 10 per cent., altho it is claimed by many that, while there are fewer "converts," they are of a better type.

It is generally admitted, we read, that the present unpopularity in the churches regarding evangelism and evangelists has been brought on by the evangelists themselves.

"There is a strong feeling," says Mr. Stelzle, "that nothing but the 'old-time religion' will ever change conditions. By this is meant the message which the evangelists have been preaching for a generation and which, apparently, has not succeeded in winning audiences."

But is the tale of these evangelists a real reason for discouragement?

The Hartford *Journal* wonders if Mr. Stelzle recalls the answer given when Jehovah said, "What dost thou here, Elijah?"

It was, "I have been very jealous for the Lord, God of Hosts, because the children of Israel have forsaken thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, and slain thy prophets with the sword; and I, even I only, am left, and they seek my life to take it away."

The Journal comments pointedly:

"Elijah did not add that his salary was falling below something like 300 shekels; he was mostly concerned with the indifference shown to Jehovah, but worship of Jehovah revived despite the ebb of which the prophet had complained.

"Evangelism is now approaching the vanishing-point. We see no Jonathan Edwards or George Whitefield and we do not find churches which depend upon evangelism crowded, either in the morning or in the evening.

"We have not witnessed it for some time, for it was years ago that Matthew Arnold wrote of the 'sea of faith' once at the full—

"Now I only hear
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,
Retreating to the breath
Of the night wind down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world."

"And yet one may bid Mr. Stelzle 'not to be sorry as those without hope,' to quote from an ancient evangelist,

but to recall that when religion seemed at a very low ebb in England a clergyman, young then, created a revival without realizing what he did.

"His name was Wesley and we think it likely that Mr. Stelzle has heard of him.

"The mind of man does not move along straight lines, but rather in a circle, and revivals may return."

THE professional evangelist is a product of a condition which has largely ceased to exist, explains the Dallas *Morning News*, and he is passing because new times require new methods. In pioneer days, says that paper, ministers were scarce, and "when circuit riders came at uncertain intervals, preaching to a simple people a simple message of sin, damnation, repentance, salvation and peace," the whole countryside gathered in to hear them. Those methods fell into disrepute, we read, and—

"The reaction from the methods of revivalism has gone against the Church's message also.

"But men still sin, still suffer for it, and still are anxious about their responsibility to Deity for the things done in the flesh. They still hunger for peace. It may come about that the success of revivalism will be 'vivalism,' in which the Church will undertake to keep vigorously alive as against merely coming back to life periodically."

ARE people really less religious now than they used to be? asks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, apropos of Mr. Stelzle's statements, and then answers:

"It is extremely doubtful if people are any less religious than they ever were. We are not among those who believe that the new revelations of science have weakened the religious faith of any considerable number of people.

"Religious faith remains about as it is from one generation to another; only the forms and manifestations change."

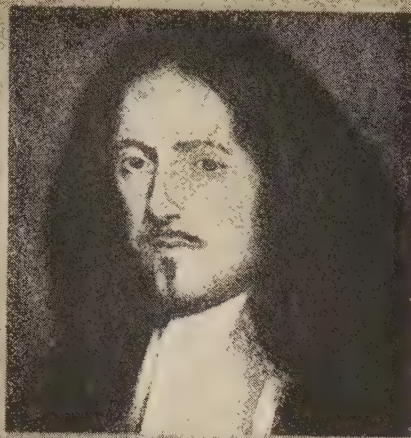
Redemption

By Dwight Bradley

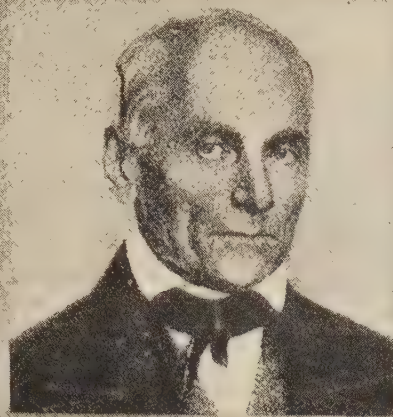
THERE was a time when I with zeal aspired
To prove God's love by reasoned argument.
How many hours in futile talk I spent,
Debating long with skeptics who required
Such proofs as pedants always have admired,
But which to clearer insight represent
The weary torpor of a faith that's spent
And prove no more than that the soul is tired.

No longer do I argue. But, instead,
I speak as one who seeks to raise the dead.
Come forth, poor Lazarus, come forth, I say;
Come from your death-house to the light of day!
Let faith set free your doubt-swathed heart, and then
Redemptive love will give you life again.

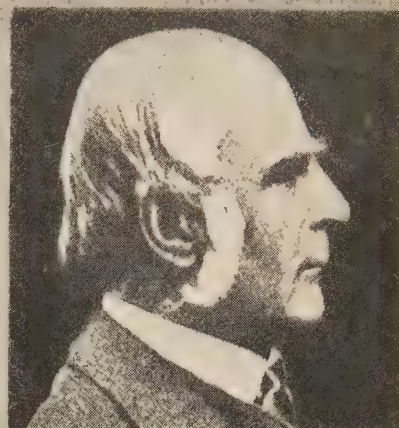
—*The Christian Century, Chicago.*



Marcello Malpighi



Jean Evangelist Purkinje



Sir Francis Galton

Malpighi was an Italian anatomist, who wrote of finger-prints in the seventeenth century. Purkinje was a Bohemian who, in 1823, gave the first description and classification of finger-prints. Galton, the English physiologist, investigated identification by this means.

Pioneers in the Science of Dactyloscopy

Who Discovered Finger-Prints?

TONS OF CONTROVERSIAL INK have been spilled on this subject. The answer depends on what the question means. Director Edmond Locard of the technical police laboratory of Lyons, France, tells in *Detective* (Paris), how the designs on the finger-tips were known to the Chinese in 700 B. C., and described by European anatomists in the seventeenth century. Later, various scientists developed their use for identification, until the present wide-spread employment of criminal finger-print bureaus in police work. Mr. Locard writes:

"In 1686, Marcello Malpighi, in his 'Letter to Ruffus,' treats in remarkable detail of the designs shown on the finger-tips. We may say that Malpighi was the first to interest himself in these digital designs. He was the grandfather of dactyloscopy.

"After him, several other anatomists described these designs, more or less definitely. But the legitimate father of dactyloscopy was Jean Evangelist Purkinje.

"This Bohemian professor of anatomy published in 1823 'A Physiological Examination of the Organ of Sight and the Cutaneous System,' which is the first treatise containing a description and classification of the digital designs. He died in 1869, without having foreseen the immense services of his work to criminology.

"Sir William James Hershell was chief administrator of the Hooghly district of Bengal. In 1858 he began to use finger-prints to authenticate contracts written in Bengali. Instead of signing, or after having signed, the Hindus applied a finger dipt in ink. It would seem that at first Hershell did not know that the imprint was unique, and could be identified.

"Perhaps he was simply utilizing the mystical idea, held by both Hindus and Chinese, that a trace left of bodily contact was more binding than a mere signature. Long experience, however, satisfied Hershell of a fact that even Purkinje had not discovered—namely, that the papillary ridges are identificatory signs par excellence. In 1877 he sent in a semiofficial request for permission to use the same method with prisoners. He also used it in the pension service.

"But Hershell had published nothing about all this when there appeared in *Nature* (London, October 18, 1880) a letter from Dr. Henry Faulds, an English physician in a Tokyo hospital. He had studied prehistoric Japanese pottery, and observing numerous papillary prints, conceived the idea of comparing them with present-day finger-prints. Not only did he identify and describe the different types but he discuss their transmission by heredity.

"In his letter to *Nature*—and this is of first-rate importance—he indicated the possibility of discovering a criminal by identifying his finger-prints. He gave a method for taking prints for comparison, 'with a tin plate and ink.' He had been working on a classification of finger-prints since 1878.

"Finally—and here is the most noteworthy point—Faulds

indicated two cases in which he had actually used the dactyloscopic proof in criminal affairs, and he concluded that it would be useful to preserve the finger-prints of criminals with their photographs.

"Hershell answered Faulds's letter by a note in *Nature* (November 22), less than a month later. Without claiming priority, he simply told how he had been using finger-prints in India for twenty years."

AT this time Sir Francis Galton, the English scientist, began investigations on the use of finger-prints for identification. By 1890 he had made a very important collection of them, and had devised a system of classification. Locard goes on:

"When this system of classification was published there was already in use another system in South America, the invention of Juan Vucetich. In 1891, being charged with the organization in Buenos Aires of an identification service based on the Bertillon system of measurements, he became acquainted with Galton's work, and devised a method of classification, which spread rapidly over South America.

"This question of priority between these two has been debated with some violence; but it all boils down to this:

"Vucetich got from Galton the idea of using finger-prints for the identification of malefactors. But the system of classification invented by him has priority of date."

Only One Sure Sign of Death

MEDICAL science knows only one reliable test of whether or not a person is dead, according to Sir Bernard Spilsbury, medical expert to Scotland Yard and authority on criminology. This test is to open an artery and see whether it bleeds as a living artery should. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Mere stoppage of the heart, Sir Bernard pointed out, does not necessarily mean death, for many individuals have been revived by medical or surgical means after the heart had stopt for a matter of minutes. Absence of breathing is another unreliable sign, for many drowned people and others have been resuscitated after many minutes without breath. The use of the one reliable sign of opening an artery, Sir Bernard said, is seldom resorted to except at the specific request of the dead person, expressed before death because of the not uncommon fear of being buried alive. The artery test can not be applied by anybody, but requires trained medical skill both to find the artery and to open it, and also to interpret what happens when the opening is made. But there is little probability, Sir Bernard agrees with other experts, that any one will be buried alive."

They gave a *new* Thrill

THAT'S WHY THEY GOT THERE....SO QUICKLY



"So you're a saxophone player, eh? Well... make me weep!"... "Do your stuff," said the vaudeville booker. Rudy did! And fame caressed him. The whole public succumbed in two short years.

© P. Lorillard Co.

RUDY VALLÉE

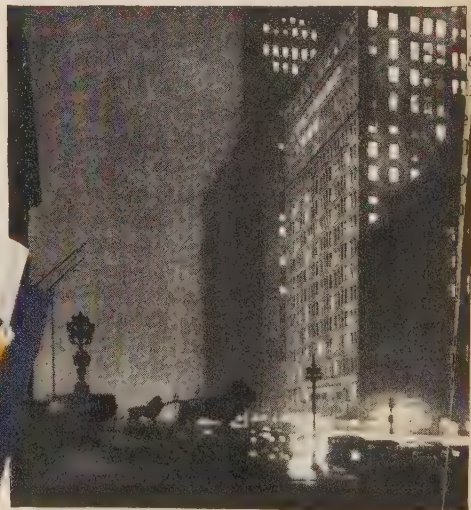
Two years ago he stepped into the spotlight on a little cafe floor and crooned a song called "Deep Night." Today deep night on Broadway sees his name blazed in electric signs.

...

It wasn't the cut of his clothes... or the break of his luck. It was because this youngster just naturally delivered something that the public wants!

Just so OLD GOLD cigarettes have grown from a baby brand to a giant brand in record time... because they delivered a new enjoyment... with a cigarette that thrilled the taste and comforted the most sensitive throat.

Better tobaccos... that's why they win.



On March 7, 1927, OLD GOLDS were introduced in Illinois. Today, the city of Chicago alone smokes nearly 3,000,000 daily.

Old Gold
CIGARETTES
THE TREASURE OF THEM ALL

The Tiniest Germ

AT LEAST, THE TINIEST EVER SEEN by man. It is the germ of "creeping paralysis," and was revealed by that powerful instrument, the ultramicroscope, to workers in the small neurological laboratory of Westminster Hospital, London.

Dr. Foster Kennedy, professor of neurology in Cornell University, who has just returned with this news, suggests that this discovery may pave the way not only to the conquest of this disease, but to that of others whose germs have not yet yielded to the microscope—measles, infantile paralysis, and pleuropneumonia among them.

We read in *Science News-Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington.):

"The organism they declare they have isolated, identified, and photographed is thought to be that of 'creeping paralysis'—once a rare disease in this country, but now not at all uncommon.

"The germ is one of a group known as the filterable viruses, which are so minute they will pass through a porcelain filter. Hitherto, these have remained invisible even under the most powerful microscopes.

"This information is vouched for by Dr. Foster Kennedy, professor of neurology at the Cornell University Medical School. In revealing what has been done, he said it was the first time to his knowledge that the ultramicroscope perfected by J. E. Barnard, a London hatter, had definitely revealed the organism of a filterable virus.

"Dr. Kennedy reported that under the enormous magnification of 1,800 diameters, glistening globules, which seem to have life, now can be seen and photographed. These are definitely claimed by Sir James Purves Stewart, neurologist of the Westminster Hospital, and Miss Kathleen Chevassut, the skilled technician who has actually conducted the experiments, to be the organism responsible for 'creeping paralysis.'

"While it is seldom wise to make positive predictions," Dr. Kennedy said, "it is quite possible that this work will lead to the discovery of the organisms causing measles, infantile paralysis, sleeping sickness, distemper among dogs, and pleuropneumonia among cattle."

"Dr. Lewis Stevenson, neuropathologist, has been sent over to work in the Westminster Hospital laboratory until he has mastered the technique of Miss Chevassut, and can reproduce her experiments. He will then return and attempt to repeat them in the new neurological laboratory of Bellevue Hospital.

"If this can be done," declared Dr. Kennedy, "we shall feel reasonably sure that the organism has been discovered, and that we may be on the way to developing a serum with which to treat the disease. At present, I can only say that the work thus far is very hopeful. The experiments have been conducted with the utmost care, but until the same results can be obtained under entirely different surroundings—not simply in other London laboratories—we must consider the work as tentative only."

"CREeping paralysis," some years ago, was considered a rarity in America. To-day it is fairly common. At almost any time, Dr. Kennedy says, a half-dozen cases can be found in the wards of Bellevue Hospital. Its most marked symptom is a progressive inability to walk. It has episodes of weakness, from each of which a marked recovery is made, altho the patient is left slightly weaker each time until paralyzed. To quote further:

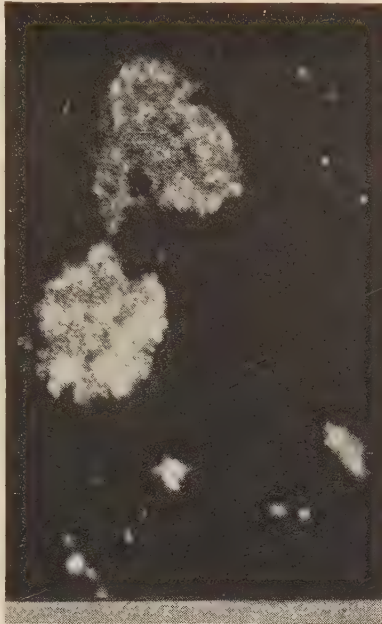
"Yet a patient rarely dies of the disease. Dr. Kennedy says he has personally seen only two deaths that appeared to be directly due to it. A patient may be virtually helpless over a long course of years. Strangely, blond, blue-eyed people seem to be most susceptible. It also seems to be selective as to age. Dr. Kennedy says he has never seen a case in a person less than sixteen years old, and very rarely after the age of forty.

"Hitherto, the principal clinical evidence has been the hardening of disklike patches upon the nerves. These increase in number as the disease progresses.

"Aside from the development of Barnard's ultramicroscope, the detail of technique which seems chiefly to be responsible for the discovery is the making of cultures in a completely sterile atmosphere. A chamber a little smaller than an egg crate is exposed to ultra-violet rays until the air it contains has been sterilized. The technician's hands and arms also are sterilized and introduced into this chamber through a device which prevents contamination. Hitherto, research with the ultramicroscope has been inconclusive because it has seemed impossible to obtain uncontaminated cultures. Miss Chevassut's technique appears to have made the isolation of 'creeping paralysis' germs possible.

"When the cultures are examined under a magnification of 1,800 times, spherical globules in clusters appear. When separated they have two motions, one a very rapid vibration and the other a longer oscillation comparable to the movements of some living bacilli. The apparent organisms can be seen only on a dark field with direct illumination.

"But the fact that these forms are discovered only in the virus taken from persons suffering from the disease and that they appear to multiply in cultures, suggests very strongly that they are the first organisms of a filterable virus the human eye has seen and identified."



Courtesy of Science Service

Smallest Germs Ever Seen

These tiny germs, which are here magnified 1,800 times, are said to cause "creeping paralysis." They are revealed by the ultramicroscope.

Telephoning by Dial

MORE THAN ONE-QUARTER of the telephones in the United States are now operated on the dial system. By 1940 it is expected that the conversion will be complete.

K. W. Waterson, who tells us this in *The Bell Telephone Quarterly* (New York), believes that the dial service is fulfilling expectations in economy and in ease and rapidity of service. Our Senators may not like it, but their constituents do. He gives some interesting statistics and corrects some misapprehensions, especially the common belief that the system is throwing women out of employment. He writes:

"For the first few years after 1921 dial service was introduced relatively slowly. For the last few years the introduction has been rapid, and 4,300,000 telephones have now been provided with dial service. This is 28 per cent. of the total stations, and it is expected that the conversion to the new system in all places for which it is suitable will be completed within eight or ten years.

"In the last ten years the number of Bell telephones has increased from 8,300,000 to 15,400,000, or 85 per cent. The problems of giving telephone service when there are only a few telephones in a small town are relatively simple, but the value of the service is correspondingly limited. With growth the service becomes more valuable to each subscriber, and the difficulties increase more rapidly than the growth in stations. Plans must be worked out for nation-wide service.

"Careful studies were made of all known switching systems. As a result it was evident that the dial system would give better and more uniform service than was possible with the manual system, and at less cost.

"Experience has shown that the dial system has come fully up to expectations with regard to service. It is more accurate than manual service, and when fully installed is quicker. There is convincing evidence that a very large proportion of the millions of present subscribers using the dial prefer that system to the manual. The dial has also enabled improvements to be made in service.

"There is some impression that operators are not required with the dial system. As a matter of fact, a great many operators are required to handle toll and other special calls, and to assist in general operation. The introduction of the dial is not reducing employment, but avoids as rapid an increase in operators as would be needed with the manual system.

"When the dial system was introduced in 1920 there were 128,000 operators in the Bell System. At the present time, due to the growth of the business and the requirements for operators even with the dial, 160,000 are employed, altho

(Continued on page 32)

"Why is the drug going in there,



store man mother?"

YOU aren't able to read the prescription your doctor gives you—strange symbols and Latin phrases—and yet it has a precious meaning for you.

You hand it to your pharmacist and he disappears into the "mystery room" at the rear of his store.

Why can you believe so fully in his ability to interpret the directions intelligently, and to compound the medicine accurately?

Well, for one thing, he has spent years studying and training for his profession under competent instructors. And before he is permitted by law to put up a single prescription he must pass a rigid State examination.

Moreover, he is conscious of a heavy responsibility—he is your physician's trusted co-worker and he must not fail. He knows that life itself often depends upon his

accuracy and skill. Finally, he is equipped today with dependable drugs of known strength and quality.

There was a time when neither druggist nor physician could tell from their labels the exact strength of tinctures, fluid extracts, or many of the drug preparations used in the compounding of medicines.

The doubts and mistakes caused by this condition were largely ended by *drug standardization*, a principle introduced by Parke, Davis & Company many years ago, which has had a far-reaching effect on all drug manufacturing methods.

The same high principles and exacting methods that govern the standardization of Parke-Davis medicines, are stringently observed in the preparation, for your daily home use, of the Parke-Davis products listed on this page.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

The world's largest makers of pharmaceutical and biological products

Easy to say—pleasing to use

Euthymol Tooth Paste (pronounced "u-thi-mol") is an internationally famous dentifrice. It has for years been one of the most popular tooth pastes in England. You'll find that it cleans and polishes your teeth thoroughly, safely, pleasantly. You'll find that it leaves a delightfully cool, refreshed feeling in your mouth. Isn't it a mighty good dentifrice that will do all this? But instead of praising Euthymol too highly we prefer to have you try it for yourself. We think it will please you—people tell us that the longer they use it the better they like it. Euthymol Tooth Paste is made with the same exacting care that marks the manufacture of Parke-Davis medicines. If you will write to us at Detroit, Mich., or Walkerville, Ontario, we will gladly send you a trial tube free.

A PARKE-DAVIS
PRODUCT



Neko kills disease germs

Neko, the original germicidal soap, does kill dangerous disease germs. It is 30 times more powerful than carbolic acid, yet it will not irritate the normal skin. Bacteriological tests in the Parke-Davis laboratories show that when Neko lather is left on the skin for thirty seconds, it kills the disease germs which commonly threaten our health. It is especially useful as a first-aid measure in cleansing the little cuts and scratches which your children are constantly bringing to you for attention. Every household in the land would be safer if a cake of Neko were constantly in the bathroom. As a bath soap Neko not only removes germs but sweeps away all personal odors. Excellent, too, as a shampoo. Let us send you a free trial cake of Neko. Write us at Detroit, Michigan, or Walkerville, Ontario.

A PARKE-DAVIS
PRODUCT

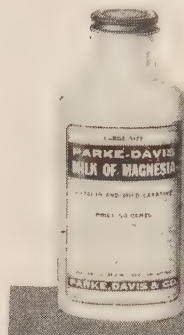


Neutralizes acids quickly

Perhaps you are one of the thousands who use Milk of Magnesia for sour stomach. The value of Milk of Magnesia in this condition lies in its ability to neutralize excessive acidity quickly—and to do it without unpleasant after-effects. Made the Parke-Davis way, Milk of Magnesia is a beautiful snowy-white creamy liquid, so mild in taste that most people find it easy and pleasant to take. A bottle of Milk of Magnesia is really one of the most useful things you can have in your medicine cabinet. It is a safe, mild laxative, especially suitable for infants and children.

And, as a mouthrinse, its preventive action against tooth decay is widely recognized by the dental profession. Since you'll want the highest quality, be sure the bottle you buy bears a Parke-Davis label.

A PARKE-DAVIS
PRODUCT



Our chemists' personal shaving cream

Two of our chemists originally made it for their own use, and they made sure that it was good. Inside this big, purple tube they have packed months of careful experimenting and a veritable mountain of thick, fine lather. The cream contains a non-irritating antiseptic—a safeguard against infection from the tiny razor nicks that even the veteran shaver occasionally inflicts upon himself. We do not claim that Parke-Davis Shaving Cream will work miracles—your whiskers

will still remain whiskers, demanding the usual close attention. But you do owe it to your face to learn what happens when Parke-Davis chemists make a shaving cream to their own order! For a free trial tube, write us at Detroit, Michigan, or Walkerville, Ontario.

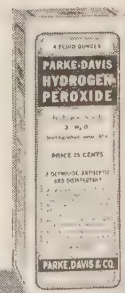
A PARKE-DAVIS
PRODUCT



Watch it foam and bubble

When used as a mouth wash, or poured on a cut or scratch, this Hydrogen Peroxide gives off pure, "freshly made" oxygen gas which fights its way up through the liquid in a struggle to get free. That's what makes the bubbling, cleansing foam. A bottle of Parke-Davis Hydrogen Peroxide holds captive ten times its volume of pure live oxygen. Not only is it a good antiseptic, but this bubbling process helps remove germs and other foreign matter. Swished around in the mouth, you can feel the foam completely cleansing the spaces around the gums and between the teeth. Poured on a cut or scratch, it "boils out" germs and dirt and lessens the danger of infection. To get a peroxide that keeps its life and strength for many months ask your druggist for the Parke-Davis kind.

A PARKE-DAVIS
PRODUCT



(Continued from page 29)

the system is now 28 per cent. on a dial basis. By 1940, when it is expected that the conversion to the dial system will be completed, it is estimated that 180,000 operators will be required. There are cases in the medium-sized and smaller cities where the conversion to dial will result in a temporary decrease in the number of operators, but this will soon be made up by growth.

"In the last ten years the number of telephones has increased 85 per cent., while the population has increased only about 14 per cent. With an increasing demand in many other industries also, for women of the type needed for telephone work, the telephone companies would have been confronted with a more and more difficult problem with the manual system to obtain the number of operators required.

"The introduction of the dial system is in line with industrial and social progress. It is the general trend in both business and personal activities to expect faster methods of communication with less risk of error and the utilization of all practical mechanical devices for effecting improvements. Without dial operation it would have been increasingly difficult to meet the needs of subscribers and to insure continued improvements in service, and there would have been substantial increases in cost for a service which would have fallen farther and farther behind the possibilities of the dial system."

Stop Those Noises

BURSTING A BLOWN-UP PAPER BAG may increase the pressure on one's brain more than a dose of morphin or nitro-glycerin.

This is one of the conclusions of the New York Noise Abatement Commission, whose job is to make the city quieter, if possible.

The Commission, privately financed, was formed last October, under the direction of Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, city health commissioner, and is composed of distinguished scientists, neurologists, and public officials. It finds, says Lemuel F. Parton in a Consolidated Press dispatch, that the human organism is gradually worn down by the day-and-night assault of street and neighborhood noises, and is gradually succumbing to impaired hearing, shattered nerves, lowered metabolisms, and nervous disorders, culminating frequently in insanity. National figures show that insanity is increasing, year by year, at an alarming rate in America.

Noises, the Commission finds, tend to disturb sleep, reduce efficiency, and induce disease of the brain and nervous system. Says the *Hartford Courant* in an editorial on the subject:

"Apart from this damaging increase of brain pressure, the investigating physicians say that the noise of the city also prevents concentration of thought, retards learning in both children and adults, and interferes seriously with the normal development of infants and children. In short, the fundamental effects of this noise are heightened pulse rates, increased blood-pressure, irregularities in heart rhythm, and increased pressure on the brain.

"We are glad to have the subject thus analyzed, for in the minds of most of us, the clangor incident to life in a great city is a depressing and irritating factor, which we can only describe as 'annoying.'

"Perhaps it is impossible for trolley-cars to run except with a roar and trucks to be driven quietly.

"Perhaps it is beyond the power of municipalities to prevent loud-speakers from blaring their burden of noise into the streets.

"But travelers report that residents of certain European cities are not obliged to put up with a continuous bedlam. Over there, it is said, the trolleys run quietly, and the traffic is not an offense to the ear. Of course, we in America are far too wise and too advanced to be able to learn anything from backward Europe."

THE Commission has successfully sought the cooperation of radio dealers, truck owners, tugboat and steamship captains, and the subway officials, remarks the *New York World*, and "above all, it is intent upon attacking noise not by ordinances and arrests but by creating a public sentiment which places a true valuation on quiet, and regards the maker of unnecessary noise as a public menace."

The effects of noise, says the first section of the Commission's report, have been described by research workers as "emotional." On this it comments:

"Long before the emotions are actively disturbed, there are undoubtedly disturbances expressed in heightened pulse rates, increased blood-pressure, irregularities in heart rhythm, and most important of all, in the increase of pressure on the brain. Emotion is only the end product of the process: the undoubted effect of constant noise is a disturbance of the blood-vessel apparatus and an increase in the degenerative processes of the heart and arteries."

What can be done about it? Future studies of the Commission, says Mr. Parton, in his press bulletin quoted above, will carry it into technical studies of machinery to reduce noise. There will be a study of reducing automobile horns to a soft, musical sound. Researches already are being made into the balancing of machine parts to eliminate racket. The New York elevated railroad, one of the worst offenders, is to come down. Street hucksters, whose leather-lunged bellowing has filled the metropolis in the past, are now being eliminated. Says the *Brooklyn Times*:

"We can not hope to live a pastoral life in this city.

"The silence of the green fields, the sylvan streams, and the deep-bowered woods is not possible for us.

"But what can be done to reduce the volume of unnecessary noise here should be done.

"Indeed, a beginning has already been made. The racket of the riveter on high buildings in course of erection is not so acute nor pervasive as it was. But there are other vast volumes of sound awaiting to be subdued, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Wynne will undertake the work of subjugation."

The Magnet and the Lobster

HOW THE REMOVAL of a few sand grains from a cavity in a lobster's head, and the substitution of iron filings, made the lobster magnetic, is related by Dr. Frank Thone, in his Science Service feature, *Isn't it Odd* (Washington). He writes:

"Once in a while every lobster outgrows its shell, splits it down the back and sheds it, emerging from it in a soft-shelled state. After a period of retirement under the rocks, its new shell hardens and the lobster is ready for normal activity again.

"As soon as its claws have hardened enough so that it can use them again, the lobster begins to pick up pinches of sand from the bottom and drop them over its head. Over and over again it repeats this queer process, until it achieves some end that appears to be satisfactory.

"What is this thing the lobster is trying to do with grains of sand?

"A dissection of the lobster's head shows that up in the region of its chief nerve centers there is a tiny cavity, communicating with the outside water by a still tinier hole. In this cavity one ordinarily finds a few grains of sand. Only immediately after the shell-shedding the sand grains are missing. The lining of the cavity is part of the shell, and is shed with the rest of the shell, taking the sand grains with it. The 'hair-sugaring' of the lobster is an effort, finally successful, to get sand grains back into this little pocket.

"But why should a lobster want to have sand on the brain?

"Scientists suspected that this little pocket, with the sand grains on its bottom, had something to do with the lobster's sense of equilibrium—with its knowledge of what is right-side-up and what is upside-down. But they didn't know how to go about proving it.

"Finally one of them hit upon a clever idea. He took a lobster that was about to shed its skin, and put it into a tank of water. Only instead of sand on the bottom, he strewed iron filings. The lobster picked up iron filings and put them into the cavity, just as tho they were sand grains.

"Then the scientist held a magnet over the lobster's head, attracting the filings to the top instead of letting them rest on the bottom. Instantly the lobster turned upside down! He held the magnet to one side of the lobster. The lobster again turned so that the underside of its body was toward the magnet. Evidently the guess was right. 'Down' for a lobster means the direction in which the sand grains press in his little head-pocket."

How Common Things Work

Household Appliances: the Phonograph—XXIX

"PHONOGRAPH" is the general term for sound-reproducing apparatus of the type about to be described. Instruments of different makers are called by trade names such as "graphophone" or "victrola."

The phonograph is thus described in Prof. Frederick A. Osborn's "Physics of the Home" (McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York):

"The phonograph was invented by Edison in 1877. In the original form the record was made on a sheet of tinfoil placed over a spiral groove on a metal cylinder.

"In making a record, a disk of soft wax is first filled with grooves, then a needle to which a vibrating diaphragm is attached is made to move in the grooves. The diaphragm is placed at the small end of a horn and the sounds striking against the diaphragm cause the attached needle to cut into the disk as it is moved around uniformly, thus making a record of the sound-waves.

"If now the needle is allowed to run in the grooves so cut, it will be thrown into vibration, and these movements causing the disk or diaphragm to vibrate will produce the original sounds. The original soft-wax disk record is copper-plated, the plate giving a duplicate of the wax impressions. Duplicates of this copper plate are used to stamp the records in some material which is kept warm and plastic, but which on cooling becomes hard.

"Some of the common ingredients used in making phonograph records are mud, China clay, talcum powder, coloring matter, barium, asphalt, cotton flock, and shellac. Edison records are made of pulp, covered with a thin layer of condensite.

"There are two types of recorders. One type, the 'hill and dale' method, makes the impressions on the disk by up-and-down movements of the needle. The Pathé and Edison phonographs are representative of this method. The 'lateral cut' method records the sounds by a side-to-side movement. The Victor and Columbia phonographs are examples of this method.

"The sound-box is, perhaps, the most important feature of the phonograph. It consists of three essential parts: the needle, the needle-bar, and the diaphragm. The needle and needle-bar form a lever with the fulcrum on the rim of the sound-box. The vibrations of this lever transmit the vibrations in the sound-line of a record to the diaphragm which impresses these movements on the air in the tone-arm and horn.

"There are two types of needles, the steel and fiber, and the diamond and sapphire needles.

"The tone-arm sends the sound-waves, weak in intensity, to the horn. The function of the horn is to increase the sound intensity. A perfect horn would send out sound-waves of the same identical quality as those which were engraved on the original record. No horn probably will ever be made that will do this, but one of the differences between different makes of phonographs is the completeness with which the horn produces the original tonal qualities in the record."

WE read in Black and Davis's "New Practical Physics" (The Macmillan Company, New York):

"An improved reproducer is designed to eliminate all those vibrations which are characteristic of the diaphragm itself. Improvements have also recently been made in the disks. The sounds fall upon a microphone, such as is used in broadcasting, and produce a pulsating current, which is amplified by vacuum-tubes. This current then operates magnetically a recording needle, and the needle makes a wavy trace on soft wax. This record made on soft wax is now copied as a copper electrotype, and then the tracing is transferred from the copper plate to the commercial disks (while still hot) by applying a force of several tons.

"A phonograph does not reproduce perfectly the consonant sounds. The words are recognized chiefly by the vowel sounds, which come out strong and clear. This is because the vowel sounds are more or less clearly defined musical tones, and produce regular vibrations; but the consonant sounds are noises produced by the mouth at the beginning and end of vowel sounds."

The Joys of Timidity

ARE you timid? Do you blush? If you are of the female sex, be thankful that you do, for it makes you far more attractive. At any rate, so says Louis Forest in *Le Matin* (Paris). We read:

"I once wrote several articles on morbid hesitancy; after each one I received confidential letters from timid people, who told me their symptoms. The misfortune of lacking energy, and of being conscious of it, makes one still more timid by the ever-present knowledge of his timidity.

"These people neglected to tell me that they possess special types of happiness. Dr. Voivenel has told us, in a recent lecture, that in general timid people, who are generally very intelligent, have joys of their own. Not being able, through fear of displeasing some one, to express themselves as they would wish—to exteriorize their feelings—the timid create within themselves marvelous stories of which they are the heroes. Their intellectual life is intense and they dream magnificent waking dreams, full of adventures of romance and hardihood.

"Dr. Voivenel tells us also that the happiest women are those sensible enough to stay timid, those who blush naturally. Men unconsciously seek them. Darwin has noted that in the Eastern slave-markets, the young girls who blush bring the highest prices. This was the

origin of cosmetics; our painted ladies of to-day are only women who, without knowing it, try to give pleasure by buying their modesty in sticks.

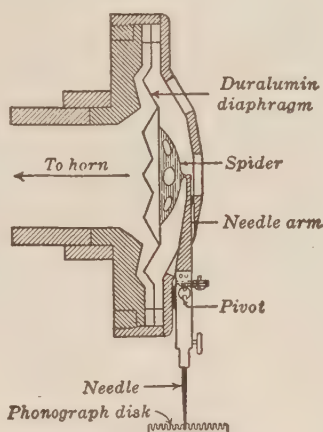
"There are thus certain satisfactions in being timid. When the timid lament their infirmity without stating the other side, they are like many others who are always complaining about something or other without ever recognizing that after all there are compensations."

Ocean Depths Have Violet Daylight

LEVELS of the ocean provided with violet-colored daylight, like a scene in the theater, are reported by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, as a recent discovery of the expedition now exploring the ocean off Bermuda. Says Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York):

"Dr. William Beebe, leader of the expedition, and Mr. Otis Barton have made fifteen deep-sea dives. Dr. Osborn reports in a communication to *Science*, some to depths of over 800 feet, using the new steel diving sphere constructed by Mr. Barton. Windows of clear fused quartz withstood the outside water-pressure of over six hundred pounds to the square inch, and permitted Dr. Beebe and Mr. Barton to look out. Close to the sea's surface, they found, the light was ordinary daylight, but as the sphere descended, all red and yellow colors of the spectrum faded out completely. Next the blue colors faded, leaving nothing but the pure

violet rays at the extreme end of the spectrum where the wave-lengths of light are shortest. At depths of 700 feet, and below, the outside world of water still seemed to glow dimly with these extreme, almost colorless violet rays. The effect is due, physicists explain, to the action of tiny suspended particles in the upper layers of the water, and even of the water molecules themselves, in absorbing the rays of the red and yellow end of the spectrum while allowing some of the violet rays to pass."



The Reproducer



Disk Form of Phonograph with Diagram of Diaphragm and Needle

PERSONAL GLIMPSSES

Beating the Lindberghs with Lucky Thirteens

"WHEN DO WE EAT?"

The "bronzed, smiling man in a white outing-shirt and white linen knickers without a travel stain on them," as the *New York Times* describes him, had sliced more than two hours out of the width of the North American continent. But he had done it on no more than one sandwich, and some reports declare that he had had no food at all. So it is no wonder that his first words after the accomplishment of the feat should be so novel as to deserve a place beside that other famous greeting, "My name is Lindbergh."

It was evening, but still light when Capt. Frank M. Hawks, who has a habit of breaking trans-continental flight records, ended his latest exploit—an airplane trip of more than 2,500 miles, from Los Angeles to Curtiss Field, Valley Stream, Long Island, in 12 hours, 25 minutes, and 3 seconds.

The previous record, made by Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh last April, was 14 hours, 45 minutes, and 32 seconds, from Los Angeles to Roosevelt Field.

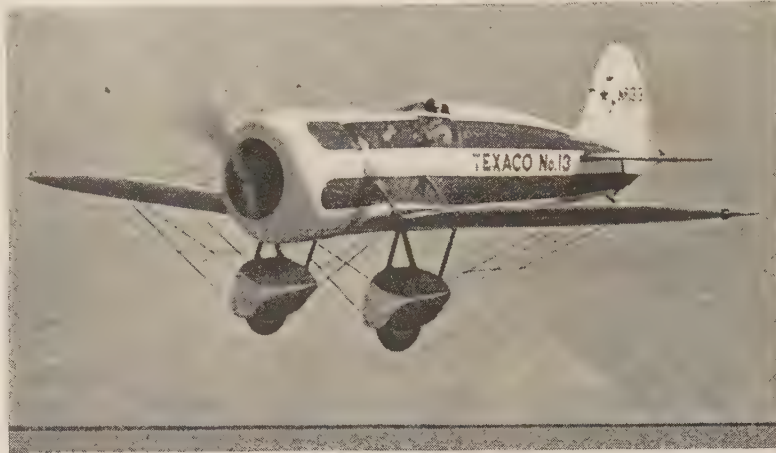
"A crowd of a thousand or more, which had gathered to greet him, heard the roar of his engine and the high whine of his metal propeller," says *The Times*. "But no one saw the plane until it shot straight out from the center of the sun and flashed down across the field. A great shout of welcome went up as he circled the field once at 5,000 feet, and then again after a diving turn which brought him into a glide at 1,000.

"He cut the engine and came 'fish-tailing' down to the ground. He still had so much speed that he turned the fuselage broadside into the breeze to slow down enough for a landing. His wheels touched and he rolled to a stop a half mile from the spectators massed at the hangars. Then he turned and taxied in."

Thirteen proved a lucky number for Captain Hawks in this flight. He made it on the thirteenth of the month—but it was a Wednesday, not a Friday, remember. The Department of Commerce number on his Travelair plane is NR 1313. Her name is *Texaco 13*. So the gallant Captain was not overstating the facts when he told reporters that thirteen is his lucky number.

Captain Hawks's flight, made at a speed of never less than 200 miles an hour, serves forcibly to remind us how rapidly the continent is shrinking, as far as travel hours are concerned.

Without recalling the weary months needed to go from ocean to ocean in the days of the covered wagon, without going beyond the limits of the airplane era, we find evidence of this fact. The time has been reduced from several months to scarcely more than half a day, *The Times* reminds us as it presents this record:



International Newsreel photograph

The Bullet-Shaped Plane Headed for the Bull's-Eye

1929 (February)—Frank Hawks, non-stop, Los Angeles to Roosevelt Field; 18 hours, 21 minutes, 59 seconds.

1929 (June)—Hawks, same course; 17 hours, 38 minutes, 16 seconds.

1930 (April)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, Los Angeles to Roosevelt Field; 14 hours, 45 minutes, 32 seconds.

1930 (August)—Hawks, Valley Stream to Los Angeles; 14 hours, 50 minutes.

1930 (August)—Hawks, Los Angeles to Curtiss Field, 12 hours, 25 minutes, 3 seconds.

THANKS to such men as Captain Hawks, says Arthur Brisbane in the *New York American* and other newspapers, "real air-

travel will soon be a reality." Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, whose own trans-continental record was broken by this flight, was delighted, too, according to the *New York Herald Tribune*, which quotes him as declaring that the Captain "has made a remarkable flight, and I think it is fine that he has further lowered the record." And *The Times* adds the Colonel's comment that "that kind of flying means that we will have an overnight service to the coast." While Clarence D. Chamberlin, according to the same journal, delivered the opinion that the performance was "great."

An editorial in *The Times* observes that "Cap-

tain Hawks talks modestly about the utility of his flight across the continent when he says that it shows something of what can be done in the way of establishing a sort of 'pony express' for the transport of bonds and other valuable documents across the country." Reading on:

It is expert opinion that the plane he used is the fastest in the

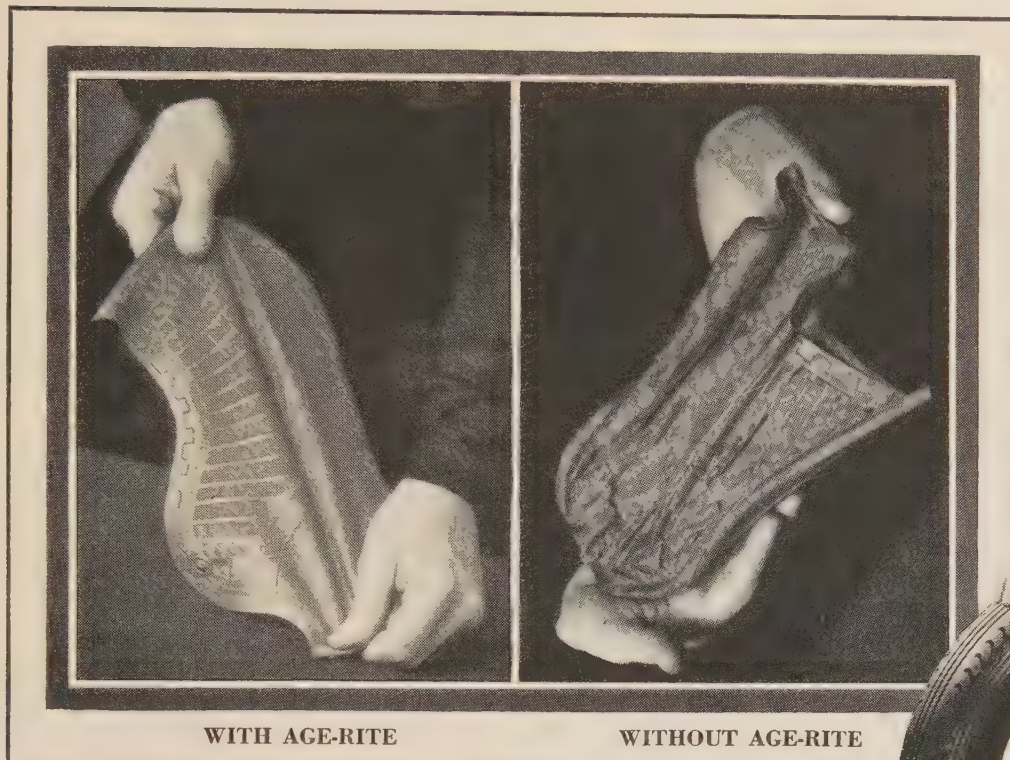


P. & A. photograph

A Sandwich Answers Hawks's Query, "When Do We Eat?"

A GOODRICH DEVELOPMENT

that makes rubber products last two to five times longer



Recently perfected age-resisters credited with savings to consumers of \$50,000,000 yearly* by lengthening life of hundreds of rubber articles

WHY SILVERTOWNS last longer! This tire, famous for its performance records gets much of its long life from Goodrich-developed age-resisting compounds used in its manufacture.

LOOK at the two pictures above. They tell a story of an amazing B. F. Goodrich development.

Both of these bathing caps, when new, were placed in a Goodrich laboratory testing unit, a "life oven"—which in a few hours produces effects equivalent to many months of natural aging.

The pictures show what happened when the caps came out of the "life oven." The cap on the left looks new. It has its original gloss and sheen. It has elasticity. It is strong and durable.

Now look at the other cap. It has disintegrated. It strips into ribbons when you try to stretch it. It has lost its lustre, its sheen. It is ready to be thrown away. In past years, nearly everyone has seen this same

thing happen to all sorts of rubber goods.

What causes this amazing difference? Why did one come through the aging test like new while the other one was destroyed?

Goodrich chemists had perfected an anti-oxidant or age-resisting compound, "Age-rite," that makes rubber last and last—long after ordinary rubber has worn out completely.

The cap at the left had this amazing anti-oxidant in it—the one at the right did not.

This same remarkable Goodrich compound is applied to many other rubber products—large and small—for various uses. It is one of several Goodrich devel-

opments which have been made available to the entire industry.

Goodrich is constantly carrying on experimental work for the good of the rubber industry and the welfare of the public.

Executives interested in the possible application of rubber research to their industries are invited to address the Chairman of the Goodrich Industrial Research Committee. Goodrich is glad to undertake special investigation and research whenever practicable. Goodrich, Established 1870, Akron, Ohio.

* See the report "Recent Economic Changes" (Vol. I, p. 115) U. S. Department of Commerce, in which this important development is listed. The Committee making the report included many of the nation's best known economists.

AGE-RITE

Another **B.F. Goodrich** 
Product

Goodrich now manufactures 32,000 rubber articles, representing more than a thousand distinct rubber products—Goodrich Silvertowns • Zippers • Rubber Footwear • Drug Sundries • Soles • Heels • Hose • Belting • Packing • Molded and Hard Rubber Goods

world over a long distance. To send it along at a speed of 260 miles an hour was a rigorous test of motor and fabric, altho Captain Hawks says:

"At no time during the flight did I have my engine wide open."
 For Colonel Lindbergh's larger plane a maximum speed of 190 miles an hour was claimed. No comparisons should be made with the British military plane, which in the last Schneider Cup race, September 7, 1929, was flown over a thirty-mile course at the rate of 328 miles an hour. Its design was for speed at the risk of overstrain and collapse. That the commercial plane of Captain Hawks attained a speed of 260 miles an hour is something to wonder at.

CAPTAIN HAWKS'S time-table, on the basis of Eastern daylight time, is given thus by Francis D. Walton, a well-known aviation writer, in *The Herald Tribune*:

6:16:27 A. M.—Left Los Angeles.
 9:43—Arrived Albuquerque, New Mexico.
 10:00—Left Albuquerque.
 12:28 P. M.—Arrived Wichita, Kansas.
 12:35—Left Wichita.
 3:23—Arrived Indianapolis, Indiana.
 3:36—Left Indianapolis.
 6:41:30—Arrived Curtiss Field.

It was night when the flier took off from Los Angeles. The moon was shining "when the red-and-white monoplane left the runway at the Glendale Airport," Lauren D. Lyman writes in *The Times* in the following descriptive passage:

The moon marked the flier's path through the Cajon Pass, and it slept down behind the San Bernardino as he sped across the Mohave Desert. Ahead the sky began to lighten, and above the Arizona plateau, near Flagstaff, he met the sun.

He looked at it over his shoulder at Wichita, and it was still above the horizon when he shot down over the Long Island airport at four miles a minute.

It was speed all the way. A second after he had waved his hand to the crowd in Los Angeles, the low-wing *Texaco 13* was rolling sixty miles an hour, and five seconds later it was going ninety as the wheels left the ground. Out of Glendale the mountains rise abruptly, and the pass itself reaches 4,000 feet within thirty miles.

Hawks put his machine into a steep climb and threaded the pass between the mountains. As he shot out over the desert his air-speed indicator showed more than three miles a minute, and he was still climbing.

He flew into the morning over the National Forest of Arizona. Beneath him he could see the long freight-trains crawling through the hills at twenty miles an hour, still in darkness.

Along the horizon ahead a cream-yellow light spread from north to south.

Flagstaff passed beneath just as the red sun cleared the ridges ahead. At this time he hoped to pick up a little wind to help him, but there was no wind. Straight past Mt. Taylor, over the Navaho Reservation, the little red-and-white racer flew, and a few minutes later Hawks cut his gun and glided toward the landing-field at Albuquerque, where mechanics were waiting, ready to fuel and oil the plane. He struck the gray runway at a hundred miles an hour, and pulled to a stop close by the hangar. He had come nearly 700 miles in 3 hours and 26 minutes.

After a fifteen-minute stop, in which the flier did not get out of the cockpit, he was off again, munching one of the sandwiches his mother had made up for him in Los Angeles.

Out of the desert, "across the tip of Texas, over the ranges and red-wheat lands of northern Oklahoma he rode the wind and his engine down into Kansas and Wichita in the fastest time in which that leg has ever been made," the writer in *The Times* continues his narrative of the exciting air excursion across the continent. Incidentally, it will be noted here by mathematicians that not all writers agree exactly on minor details of time. Reading on:

As the plane rolled to a stop again, close to the hangar and fuel supply, Captain Hawks looked at his watch. Half-way across the continent in 5 hours, 47 minutes, and 11 seconds. He was already fifty-two minutes ahead of the Lindberghs' time.

Again there was a fifteen-minute stop, and again the pilot sat in his plane. The race was half won, but only half. The weather reports had been perfect so far.

At Wichita, however, the flier saw a storm area marked on

the flimsy that a mechanic handed up to him—storms around St. Louis.

"They didn't amount to much," he said. "It rained some, but I got above it and came along. I lost the best of the winds at Wichita, but had a little help between there and St. Louis, where I hit the rain."

Captain Hawks crossed into Illinois at the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and left the last helping wind of the day behind.

He roared through the Middle West in three hours, and rolled to a stop at Indianapolis for another record that has never been approached.

Up to its course in the sky at 8,000 feet the Travelair climbed, "and we started making knots again."

Hawks knew that the record was his, barring accident, and he nursed his motor.

He flew north of Dayton and Columbus, and then roared on into the hills of Pennsylvania, still fighting a cross-wind, and still making between three and four miles a minute.

He saw the smudge over Pittsburgh and the surrounding steel and coal towns.

He spied the green of forest and farm and the darker ridges of the Alleghanies.

The bullet-like plane crossed the Delaware, rippling and glinting in the afternoon sun, and the pilot peered ahead and saw the blue horizon of the Atlantic. Skirting the coast-line to Sandy Hook, he looked north, saw the shadowy towers of Manhattan, and then started his dive for the airport, still making the tremendous speed that had been his from the beginning of the flight.

CAPTAIN HAWKS lost only about three-quarters of an hour on the ground during his three stops for fuel, and these cut his actual flying time to 11 hours and 46 minutes, Mr. Walton tells us in *The Herald Tribune*, as he proceeds to discuss the technical side of the flight which has been hailed so joyfully in aviation circles:

Hawks averaged his best speed between Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Wichita, Kansas, when favoring winds boosted his near-to-full throttle speed several miles, and the reed on his air-speed-indicator hung persistently over the 250-miles-an-hour mark.

He found clear going at an altitude of between 5,000 and 8,000 feet from coast to coast, but a ground haze that combined with the smoke of cities to form an effective blanket, kept the world from his view most of the way east from Indianapolis, where he made his final fuel stop.

"I don't think it can be done any faster," said Hawks when he had landed and pushed back the sliding glass cover to the cockpit of his plane which, when it is closed in flight, makes the short slight blond pilot an integral part of the machine. "In the fall, in exceptionally advantageous weather, it is just possible that the time I made can be bettered."

Hawks reported both favorable and unfavorable winds which, he said, neutralized themselves and made the flight time more or less the real performance of the plane and the engine.

With the landing at Curtiss Field, Hawks "again became holder of both the east-to-west and west-to-east transcontinental flight records," we read, as the account of the gallant Captain's brave deed runs on. It was just a week earlier that he had taken off from Curtiss Field and flown west in 14 hours, 50 minutes, and 43 seconds, beating the record for the westward flight made by Capt. Roscoe Turner by more than four hours. Continuing:

Hawks attributed much of his success on both of these flights to the speed with which his red-and-white air-racer was handled by ground crews at the fueling stops. In all instances, the crew had been specially trained.

"There could have been no improvement in this service," he said.

"In fact, I don't know anything that could be done just now to better the time."

"I took my weather off the commercial passenger airway from the T. A. T. line most of the way," he continued.

"And I didn't have to waste much time looking for the favoring winds. All the charts I got gave wind readings up to 15,000 feet, and I knew if they didn't show on those charts they just weren't there."

Hungarians and Russians in a Friendly War

IT'S always fair weather when good soldiers get together.

Even when they are on opposing sides in such a bitter conflict as the World War.

But provided that the activities on which they get together are of a peaceful nature.

Ferdinand Huszti Horvath, an officer in the Austro-Hungarian Army during the war paints a striking picture of cooperation with the Russians in his book, "Captured!" (Dodd, Mead).

The Austro-Hungarians, entrenched in the Carpathian Mountains in the spring of 1915, wanted timber for fortifications. So did the Russians, entrenched against them. There was enough for all. So what was more reasonable than that they go about their business with an amicable spirit? They did, which fact serves as the foundation for the sketch.

First of all, the writer describes the scene thus:

Our regiment was entrenched in the Carpathian Mountains. Good entrenchments those were, too, for it took months to build them from sturdy turf bricks and heavy timbers.

Down in the bottom of the valley a mountain stream ran through the village of Regetow.

Regetow wasn't much of a village, ever, but now it was no village at all. Its destitute, tumble-down log huts and shacks offered an excellent supply of building material for the trenches and dugouts. There it was—handy—we just had to go down and fetch it.

Now, dragging heavy logs through that infernal underbrush, up a steep grade, could not be done effectively without a considerable amount of bad language.

It is true, there was a half-way decent road leading down to the village, but this road lay bare all the way, and any movement on it should have provoked a furious bombardment. Thus it was reasonable enough to keep off that road—in daylight, at least.

One day, however, a man of the wrecking party, one of those log-drawing champions, getting sick of the pricks and tears of the brush, got a bright idea and struck out for the road. "Fool," I thought, "he might be blown to pieces any minute now," but, knowing privates as I did, I was not much surprized at the sight of the man risking his hide, if only he could get a wee bit of comfort out of it.

Contrary to expectations, nothing happened; no shrapnel came howling, no shells burst. Very soon the second man was dragging his log on the road, and the rest of them followed in no time. On the next day the house-wrecking party made no bones about it, but went down to the village right on the road. To their great surprize, they found another gang working there already. These were Russians.

For a moment or two there was some consternation, no one knew exactly what to do. The Russians kept their rifles on their backs, and were in no way hostile. They waved in a friendly way and then got busy with their crowbars on the huts standing on the northern side of the village. The Austrians kept to the southern side, and the work went on briskly without any interruption.

No matter how dark the eclipse No. 7 Duco Polish brings radiance again

*TRAFFIC FILM is an accumulation of dust and grime particles, baked hard by the sun and heat, dulling your car's finish. Soap and water won't remove it. No. 7 Duco Polish will. The photograph shows a surface partly covered with TRAFFIC FILM, the right side cleaned with No. 7 Duco Polish. Note the difference.



YOU will be amazed to find how easy it is to bring your car out from behind the eclipse of TRAFFIC FILM* to full original brilliance, if you use No. 7 Duco Polish.

No. 7 Duco Polish softens film, loosens dirt, ousts grime. It takes only a short time and a small quantity of No. 7 Duco Polish to restore the original lustre.

Du Pont chemists created Duco. Then they discovered and analyzed TRAFFIC FILM*. Then they applied their exclusive scientific knowledge of the constituents of Duco to the making of a polish for use on Duco.

The result is No. 7 Duco Polish, enthusiastically accepted and recommended by leading motor car makers. You can get it at good dealers' everywhere. Or ask your garage or polishing station to use it on your car.

We'll gladly send you samples of No. 7 Duco Polish, No. 7 Super-Lustre Cream and No. 7 Auto Top Finish—du Pont products to make your car more beautiful—if you will fill out the coupon at the right.

Four other du Pont products to beautify your car

No. 7 Super-Lustre Cream is used after polishing to preserve the lustre and protect the finish against weathering. It is much easier to apply than ordinary waxes.

No. 7 Auto Top Finish waterproofs the top and restores its original lustre.

No. 7 Nickel Polish cleans and brightens the radiator and lamps.

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Send us coupon below (with 10 cents to help cover mailing cost) and we'll send you the following: 1 sample can of No. 7 Duco Polish (enough for one polishing), 1 sample can of No. 7 Super-Lustre Cream (enough for the hood), 1 sample can of No. 7 Auto Top Finish (enough for a spare tire).

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Send me your Sample Beauty Kit for my auto. I am enclosing 10 cents (coin or stamps) to help pay the mailing cost. (Good only in U. S. and Canada.)

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That "Divvil of a Swell," Sir Thomas Lipton

"THE ANCIENT GLASGA' IRISHMAN" in the battered yachting cap "grinned cockily."

New York was loosing the joyful din of screeching whistles, wailing sirens, and cheering humans with which it greets distinguished visitors, as the great ocean liner was met in the bay by the resplendent Grover Whalen and his associate civic "gladhanders."

It pleased the "ancient Glasga' Irishman, who made his millions selling tea, and spends them building racing-yachts," as the *New York World* describes him. He smiled, we read on, "in recollection of the seventeen-year-old immigrant boy who had landed at old Castle Garden sixty-four years ago to make the beginning of his great fortune."

"And now," he said with his ready grin, "I'm arriving a divvil of a swell."

It was, of course, Sir Thomas Lipton, that fine fellow, probably the best-loved of all our friends, the enemy, in the world of sport.

He is here "to watch the fifth of his \$10,000,000-line of *Shamrocks*" sail for the *America's* cup next month off Newport. The cup will be defended by one of these four American yachts—*Whirlwind*, *Yankee*, *Enterprise*, or *Weetamoe*. Sir Thomas's challenger, *Shamrock V*, had preceded him across the Atlantic, convoyed by his steam-yacht, *Erin*, and had already put in at New London, Connecticut.

Four times in the past thirty-one years, with the utmost good humor and sportsmanship, Sir Thomas has tried to take the *America's* cup back to England, its original home. The trophy is now in custody of the New York Yacht Club. He is back again this year with a new yacht, saying, "It's about time the old mug came home again. You've had it for seventy-nine years now—ever since I was a two-year-old. I don't see what use you have for it anyway; you've nothing to put in it any more."

Sir Thomas is as confident as ever that he is going to win, and, indeed, there are many in this country who believe that his chances are excellent. The Prince of Wales summed up both British and American admiration for the yachting Baronet when he bade him farewell and good luck with the assertion, according to an editorial in the *Washington Post*, that "a win for Sir Thomas will be as popular in America as here." Of this remark *The Post* says:

The Prince may have overestimated the generosity of Americans, but it can be said without equivocation that no sportsman is more welcome in the United States than the owner of the graceful yacht, *Shamrock V*.

Sir Thomas has endeared himself to the American public. He has come to be the embodiment of a quality that every American admires, namely, sportsmanship. "The Americans have always beaten me fairly and squarely," he radioed from the *Leviathan*, "but I hope to turn the tables with the best boat yet." His perseverance, his buoyant hopefulness, and his sense of fairness reveal an admirable character.

Americans would hardly hail with delight the transfer of the famous "old mug," as Sir Thomas calls it, to the other side of the Atlantic. Nevertheless, they will find keen interest in the performance of the *Shamrock V* in the international races. Whether he wins or loses, the gallant British veteran may be assured of the enduring regard of the American sporting public.

ONE reason, and a good one, why Sir Thomas is a popular figure is his great good humor. Never was this better illustrated than when he landed in New York recently. We have already had a sample of his geniality, as shown in his humorous comments at the reception. Turning to the *New York Times*, we find the scene as the *Macom*, with the well-comers on board, took Sir Thomas from the *Leviathan*, described more in detail:

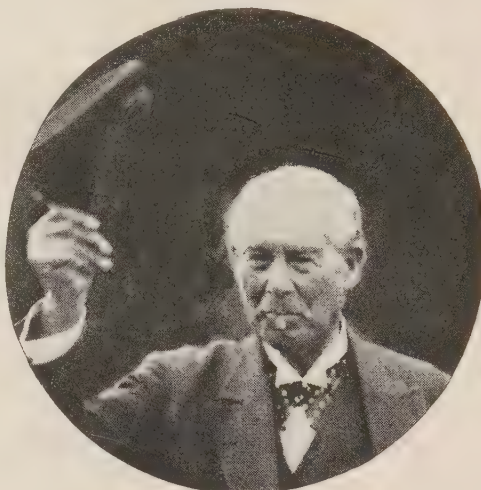
After a delay incident to greetings and the formalities of customs inspectors, cheers arose as the yachtsman appeared on the gangplank. He paused there at the request of a battery of cameramen, saluted them, lifted a frayed blue yachting cap, nodded, and smiled. He wore, as usual, a blue suit, wing collar, and broad, blue polka-dot tie.

Unsuccessful efforts of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who went down on the *Macom* to greet his sons, Leo, James, and Paul, to take their baggage off on the yacht, occasioned ten minutes' delay, during which Sir Thomas stood and chatted on the foredeck. When Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the Mayor, who had accompanied her father, was introduced to Sir Thomas, he said:

"I have always believed that Boston has the most intelligent people—they threw the tea overboard when they found it wasn't Lipton's."

"We are waiting here for Mr. Whalen, so that the photographers can take you together," a member of the reception committee told him.

Mr. Whalen was helping Mayor Curley.



International Newreel photograph

After the "Old Mug"



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Over the Bounding Billows; "Erin," with "Shamrock" in Tow, Snapt from a Passing Vessel

"Where is he?" asked Sir Thomas. "Is he swimming here?"

Some one offered him a chair, but he declined it. Some one else suggested that he go below and rest.

"I don't want to hide," said the yachtsman.

Assured by another that Mr. Whalen "would be here any minute," he asked: "Is he walking or coming by bus?"

STILL another reason is his buoyant enthusiasm for his avocation. In an article in *The Sportsman*, Sir Thomas explained what yachting means to him, saying in part:

Sailing a yacht is of the essence of all sport to me. Courage and physical fitness are called for, as also a rare decision and accuracy of judgment. Yacht-racing is more than merely skimming over the white-capped sea; it is an adventurous wrestle with primitive nature and the complete enslaving of her riotous moods. With spinnaker set and bellied, balloon-jibs bending the topmast, with mainsail stretching its utmost to catch every breath of wind, our racing yacht resembles a great bird under human control, and guided by man's hand.

I can imagine no greater happiness than to be seated at the helm of *Shamrock V*, measuring a distance, judging a cross-wind, serious, critical, with a practised eye taking the challenge and the counter-challenge of my opponents in the races for the *America's* cup. From the moment we jockey for the best position on the starting-line and are off at gun-fire, till the moment of recrossing the line—winning or losing, either is thrilling as long as the sport has been fiercely contested, and human endeavor and superior seamanship have won the day—it is one long, breathless pleasure.

SIR THOMAS had a good crossing on the *Leviathan*. His challenger, *Shamrock V*, convoyed by the Baronet's steam-yacht, *Erin*, encountered some rough weather, but came through safely, also, to be anchored at New London. She was taken from the water at Groton, across the Thames, for conditioning, and was eagerly inspected by American yachting experts.

William H. Taylor, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, gives us this excellent description of the craft, and compares her with her American rivals. Reading on:

As the white boot-top and bronzed bottom of the big yacht appeared inch by inch out of the water, the group of yachtsmen and many non-yachtsmen and women watched with interest to see what she was like, and the consensus was that she is a cross between *Weetamoe* and *Enterprise*, the two favorite candidates for the defense of the cup.

The profile of *Shamrock's* keel is half-way between the two boats named, having a little less forefoot than *Enterprise*, but not being as straight from bow to stern-post as *Weetamoe*. On her water-lines she is again a compromise in form between the two "Bristol boats." Her entrance looks to be sharper than *Weetamoe's*, and not quite as sharp as *Enterprise's*; and the bulk of her displacement looks to be farther aft than *Weetamoe's*.

In only one respect is *Shamrock* radically different from the boats that are competing for a chance to race against her. She

is the narrowest of them all, 19 feet, 6 inches beam, as against 20 feet for *Weetamoe*, and about 21 feet, 6 inches for *Enterprise*.

At the time this account was written, the rigging of the *Shamrock's* racing mast was nearly completed. Mr. Taylor describes it thus:

The stick is in three sections. The lower section, about 100 feet tall, which formed the mainmast of her ketch rig on her ocean voyage, was in place when she arrived. A fifty-foot section was stepped into the top of the lower mast, and they set up a cap, another six feet or so tall, which forms the masthead.

The staying of the mast looks peculiar and complicated after seeing the American boats. She has two sets of main spreaders, both well aloft, and the upper and wider pair at the point where the topmast steps into the lower mast. Above this point a pair of diamond shrouds go up over very short spreaders and into the masthead, and below the lower main spreader is another pair of short spreaders, carrying another set of diamond shrouds, to support the lower part of the mast.

THE *Shamrock's* crossing, some 4,000 miles in twenty-three days, is described by James Robbins in *The Times*, in an interview with Col. Duncan F. D. Neill, Sir Thomas's yachting representative, and Capt. Ernest Heard, the master of the craft, which is 81 feet long on the water-line and weighs 135 tons. We read:

"We left the Camper & Nicholson yard in Gosport, England, where *Shamrock* was built and fitted for the ocean-crossing, on July 19," said Colonel Neill.

"A wind and sea came up, and we remained in the Solent that night.

"The next morning we started out again, and another batch of weather confronted us. We were held up again in Brixham. By that time we felt we should be getting on, and the *Erin* took *Shamrock* in tow as far as the Lizard and open sea, where the *Erin* cast her off. She set sail then.

"Then for three days we had bad weather. The night of the third was a nasty one. We on the *Erin* lost sight of *Shamrock*. In fact, the next time we saw her was at the Azores. We knew she would come along."

Colonel Neill looked at Captain Heard, and the latter smiled. "'Twas a bit nasty," he said. "But we took it as it came and stept along."

The *Erin* coaled at the Azores, and fresh garden vegetables and meats were put aboard *Shamrock*.

"We set out from there on July 31," Colonel Neill went on. "Only light breezes loomed ahead, and the *Erin* took *Shamrock* in tow off and on. That was when she was making no progress. Her sails were kept up, and we just gave her a pull now and then.

"There was no use leaving her out there bobbing around like a cork, with the men on her in cramped quarters. With a little lift now and then we helped her along.

"After the gales came sunshine, as we neared the shores of America. And welcome it was. But the breezes kept ahead and slowed us down, until yesterday, when they became friendly, and with started sheets on *Shamrock* we came in a day sooner than we expected, sighting Montauk shortly after noon."

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Instalment Buying Weathers the Storm

"IF ANY PHASE OF THIS COUNTRY'S economic life has been on trial during the past seven or eight months, it has been the instalment-buying plan." "And it has stood the test," adds the *Philadelphia Record*, "if the figures of one of the largest companies specializing in instalment financing mirror the general situation."

Other observers are inclined to take a similarly optimistic view, altho they agree with *The Record* that it is "too early, as yet, to bring in a final verdict on the value of the deferred-payment plan."

Their optimism is based in large degree on the report of the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, "one of the largest companies in the country specializing in instalment and other forms of industrial financing," which shows larger net profits for the first half of this year than for any corresponding period, and on a report of the National City Bank of New York. This latter report, analyzing the figures of four of the largest automobile-financing companies for the first six months of 1930, finds that their record "seems to vindicate the instalment system, where carried on in accordance with sound principles and with adequate diversity of risks, from the charge of constituting a weak spot in our economic system."

BUT before dipping further into data and comment on the present situation, it may be well to point out some of the dire results predicted for instalment buying when the automobile companies adopted this system about ten years ago, and thus increased the total volume enormously. Again quoting *The Record*:

Experts disagreed violently regarding the merits of this system, its effects on the stability of the nation's finances, when the annual sales reached the tremendous volume of \$5,000,000,000 in 1925.

Some maintained that the sale of automobiles, household labor-saving machines, clothes, radios, furnishings, and so on, opened great new markets that could never be reached under the old save-and-pay plan.

These new markets enabled the nation's industries to maintain the tremendous output of mass-production.

Mass-production, it was argued, meant high wages; high wages made instalment buying possible and safe; instalment buying kept the mass-production machines at work. Here was the perfect circle.

But critics could not see it that way.

A bulletin issued by the National City Bank of New York, in 1925, uttered the warning:

"Everywhere in the United States instalment buying is leading our people into a morass of debt that will engulf them unless the dangers of the system are brought before them so forcibly that they will resist the temptation to enter into such contracts."

Senator Couzens, of Michigan, wrote in 1926:

"I believe more harm is being done to the development of our country through wide-spread instalment buying than in any other way. I believe it is stultifying ambition, initiative, and energy to an extent not yet realized."

And Creighton J. Hill, of Babson's statistical organization, speaking in Philadelphia about the same time, said:

"Instalment selling was founded in a period of prosperity. It must be tried in the fire of a depression before a true value of its place in our economic life can be gained."

And about three years ago, Roger W. Babson, as quoted by the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, said:

A distinct recession in business, and possibly a panic within two or three years, would not be surprising. It will be the result of overextension of the instalment business, which to-day is eating into the vitals of business like a cancer."

So much for the predictions of a few years ago. Turning now to the present situation, we quote from the August bulletin of the National City Bank, which seems to have changed its 1925 view:

While it is admittedly still too soon to say precisely what the final results of the current experience will show, as that may

depend a good deal upon the duration of the business depression, the conclusion at least seems warranted that the complications so often predicted from this source have been greatly exaggerated. With the severe phase of the depression already nine months old, it would seem as tho any serious consequences that were due would have made their appearance before now. Yet, to date, the record of the leading finance companies has been remarkably favorable, and one that speaks well for the security of this type of paper.

THE bulletin then proceeds to analyze the figures of "four among the largest finance companies in this country," and adds:

Out of total outstanding retail paper for the four companies amounting to \$528,040,000 on June 30, 1930, only \$1,616,000, or 0.31 per cent., was past due thirty to sixty days, and only \$985,000, or 0.19 per cent., was past due over sixty days. While it is true that this represents a considerable percentage increase in past due accounts as compared with the booming times of a year ago, the showing is nevertheless outstandingly favorable and should prove distinctly satisfactory to the friends of the instalment system.

Similarly, the figures as to repossessions have thus far proved far from alarming. While the value of repossessions nearly doubled over the past year, the amount last year was so small that even with the increase this year the figures can not be considered excessive.

It is true that some of the smaller finance companies have not done so well. Where a company does only a local business, without wide coverage, it is peculiarly susceptible to conditions in that territory. Moreover, repossessions in some lines have been heavier than in others, and this likewise has hurt some of the smaller finance companies and manufacturers doing an instalment credit business in those lines.

In general, the record of the foregoing four companies seems to vindicate the instalment system, where carried on in accordance with sound principles and with adequate diversity of risks, from the charge of constituting a weak spot in our economic system.

"INSTALMENT credit, long anathema to old school bankers, has weathered the business slump," writes Preston S. Kreckler, Consolidated Press Association, "if the record of one of the largest instalment finance companies in the business is an index." He refers to the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation. Continuing:

When the stock-market panic broke like a bolt out of the blue last autumn, and pessimists were trying to think of every possible repercussion from that untoward event, they picked on the instalment-credit situation as a potential factor of great evil. Attention was drawn to the enormous amount of bank credit, estimated at between two and three billions of dollars, tied up in instalment paper and supposed perils inherent in a situation where wholesale defaults were visualized or portrayed.

It seems, however, that those who profest such great fears regarding instalment credit were borrowing trouble. One of the most favorable features of the present banking situation is the manner in which hundreds of thousands of small borrowers who buy goods on the partial-payment plan have met their obligations. It is ten months since the stock-market break precipitated the most acute business depression the country has experienced in nearly ten years, and the public has yet to hear of the collapse of instalment credit.

It might be contended that insufficient time has elapsed to reach any final conclusion. That is, however, an incorrect point of view. The experience of finance companies has been that the average instalment credit runs for a year or less. Nearly all, if not all, of the instalment paper, now outstanding is paper that has been drawn since the depression set in. It is evident, therefore, that the peak of the test has been passed.

One of the fallacies popularly entertained about the instalment-credit business is that people rush in to buy on the instalment plan when they are out of work or are for other reasons unable to buy for cash. The facts seem to be that when times are hard the public economizes on instalment buying just as it does on cash purchases.

Another popular fallacy is that when men are out of work or are on reduced income they default in their payments. That also

is disproved by statistics. Of course there has been more than the normal amount of defaults, but the increase has been small, as proved by the fact that it has not been found necessary for finance companies to make any startling increases in the amount of reserves set up to cover losses from defaults.

One secret of the strength of the instalment-credit business undoubtedly is its diversity.

The average amount of instalment credit is small, only about \$300 in the case of one of the largest companies. Moreover, it is widely scattered, geographically as well as occupationally, purchasers including doctors, merchants, salesmen, farmers, mechanics, and housewives, with no great percentage in one line of employment. With the risk so thoroughly spread, the ultimate loss is bound to be small.

In the light of the National City Bank's report, the New York *Herald Tribune* calls instalment buying a "bugbear" that has been stressed by "our more dismal 'economists'" since the stock-market collapse, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* characterizes the report as "a grateful surprize." Borrowing again from the Philadelphia *Record*:

The average American, despite depression, despite unemployment, has not been crushed by his instalment purchases. He has met his obligations, and, seemingly, has assumed his new obligations.

It is too early, as yet, to bring in a final verdict on the value of the deferred-payment system. It is evident, however, that it has come through a period of heavy strain without cracking.

How about those "new obligations" to which *The Record* refers? The average American may be meeting every instalment promptly, but will he make further purchases by this method? On this point there seems to be a difference of opinion. Says the New York *Times*:

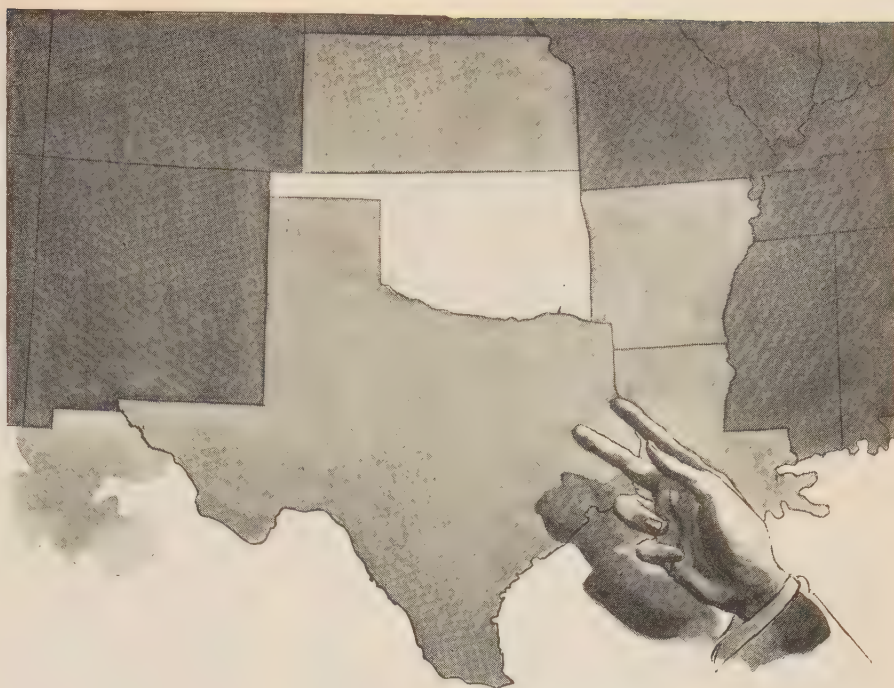
There is no gainsaying the fact that, even tho all be well with the instalment business, it has put a brake on business recovery. The public can not meet its obligations on instalment purchases when its income is curtailed one way or another and continue to buy other goods in the customary quantities.

And *The Wall Street Journal* adds that "it might be said, perhaps, that the severest test of the system is to come after the instalment buyer, hit by lack of work or wage reduction or decline in wheat and cotton prices, has exhausted his savings deposits and other liquid resources."

On this question of new purchases, the National City Bank's bulletin also has something to tell us:

It is impossible to say to just what extent the burden of keeping up payments on instalment paper outstanding has affected the sale of new goods. . . .

Granting, however, that the use of instalment credit has come to stay, it is obvious that, while the application of current income to the payment of current indebtedness may have the effect of accentuating somewhat the decline in other expenditures for the time being, it also has the effect, by virtue of this very liquidation of indebtedness, of paving the way for a more rapid increase in expenditures later on.



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To Check Payroll Banditry

THE "only adequate way" to prevent murderous pay-roll robberies is to pay employees by check instead of in cash.

This is the dictum of the National Crime Commission's surveyors of 200 reported pay-roll hold-ups in our big cities during the first six months of 1930, with a toll of nineteen persons murdered, thirty-two injured, and loss exceeding \$1,000,000.

"The remedy is so simple and effective that there should be no hesitation about its adoption," declares the Indianapolis *Star*, topping off plenty of newspaper approval.

On the other hand, "The Pay-roll Bandit Wins," according to the view of the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. Similarly several papers think the Crime Commission's proposal represents "surrender to thugdom," that reflects a national weakness regarding law enforcement.

Between these two extremes the alarming increase of pay-roll robberies and the desirability and practicability of paying by checks become a very live subject of discussion.

Such "professional crimes" have to be treated differently from crimes of passion or insanity, points out the Commission's subcommittee which made the survey, Prof. R. C. Moley of Columbia University, chairman:

The prizes are too tempting and the daring of professional criminals too great. It is obvious that pay-roll robberies are directly invited by the practise of carrying cash. This is quite obviously the root from which pay-roll banditry springs and flourishes. The use of armored cars very considerably reduces the danger of pay-roll robberies. This protection, however, is expensive.

Employers are apparently willing to pay by check if they can secure adequate protection against the danger of forgeries, and against difficulties in making the checks themselves.

There is every evidence that opposition to payment by check is declining, and that organized labor, and labor in general, is quite willing to cooperate in every reasonable way in bringing about a termination of the old system of payment in cash under suitable conditions.

It is pointed out that only two States, Missouri and Maryland, wholly forbid payment of employees by check; in nine States pay-checks are legal; many States legalize various restrictions upon such payment. The Commission suggests simplification of checks to make them easily negotiable, reasonable profit to banks for added expense, and cooperative arrangements with business concerns for cashing checks. The recognized difficulties could be ironed out in conferences between all parties concerned, the Commission concludes.

It is generally agreed that "none of the objections are insuperable," says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*. "The admitted evils on the part of great employing corporations, against which these State

restrictions were originally directed, have for the most part been abated," observes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*; "possibly some restrictions date back to times of stress when currency was hard to get, a condition met by changes in the banking system."

The Columbus *Dispatch* suggests that—

Perhaps, in the long run, the banks would find it profitable to aid in accustoming laboring men to the use of bank facilities, and it would certainly be well for the wage earners to acquire this training. The Secretary of Labor at Washington is enthusiastically in favor of the check system, and believes that the workers can be persuaded to accept it. An earnest effort in that direction is certainly desirable.

YET the recommendation of the Crime Commission, altho worthy of serious thought, will meet with "stubborn resistance," asserts the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*:

The employer sees in the plan a larger clerical force and, on at least one day of the week, longer working hours for himself. Likewise, the banks would be put to the trouble and expense of handling a larger volume of business with little more profit in sight.

On the other hand, the employee will not view the practise as an unmixed blessing. He knows that, after banking hours, considerable difficulty sometimes is encountered in getting checks cashed. Cash always is more readily available for use. And there is the bare possibility of collusion between his employer and a merchant or two in town. The course of a check is easily traced. If it has not made the proper rounds, the employee might be in bad. Finally, there is the illiterate laborer who looks with suspicion on all paper not guaranteed as money by the Government.

The whole business is "a strange commentary," notes the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, "upon the lack of law enforcement in the busy heart of our cities, where the pay-roll robberies commonly occur. It is a national confession of a national weakness. The bandit stands unbeaten." And the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

The special committee of the National Crime Commission throws up its hands before the pay-roll robber: "Ordinary processes of law enforcement are unable to cope with pay-roll banditry."

The problem is a difficult one at best. It is a bit disheartening to think that experts in law enforcement see ahead of employers only a surrender of the first principle that ought to govern civilization in its relation to crime in a compromise that is almost equally annoying to workers, to employers, and to the banks that cash the checks.

It is evident, remarks the Boston *Post*, that "employees can not be compelled to take checks, if they do not want them. They are not money. When and if labor is perfectly satisfied with that form of payment, it will be time to consider it seriously."

Gold's Mysterious Migration to France

WHY France persists in piling up her stock of gold by recent heavy shipments from New York is a mystery which has been giving our bankers and economists something to ponder during the hot weather.

Since the middle of July more than \$50,000,000 of gold has been exported to France, and there has also been a large gold movement to Canada.

Altho our bankers seem unperturbed by these heavy shipments of gold, because "this country is in a position to withstand abnormally large withdrawals," says a statement by Dominick & Dominick, a New York investment house, England "is disturbed at the steady decrease in its stock of gold, due to shipments to Paris." While one authority estimates, we read, that exports of between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 could now be made without any noticeable effect upon the American credit structure, London bankers seem to fear that the heavy importations by France may seriously endanger the working of the gold standard.

Curiously enough, "France insists she wants no gold, but can't stop inflow," says the caption of an article in *The Business Week*, which tells us that "France already has gold reserves far beyond her need, and stands second only to the United States," and also that "the fact that gold continues to go to France when it is not needed has given rise to reports of manipulation."

But Paris takes a different view of the situation, according to a special cable to the same publication:

The imports are explainable as the automatic consequence of appreciation of franc exchange, due to a number of reasons.

Seasonal tourist expenditures of 80 millions are primary. There has been a reduction in the six months' adverse trade balance as compared with last year. Progressive reductions of discount rates in other countries result in progressive repatriation of French foreign deposits. Wall Street uncertainties, political uncertainties in Germany and France bring withdrawals of foreign investments. It also is believed that foreign capital is seeking temporary security in France.

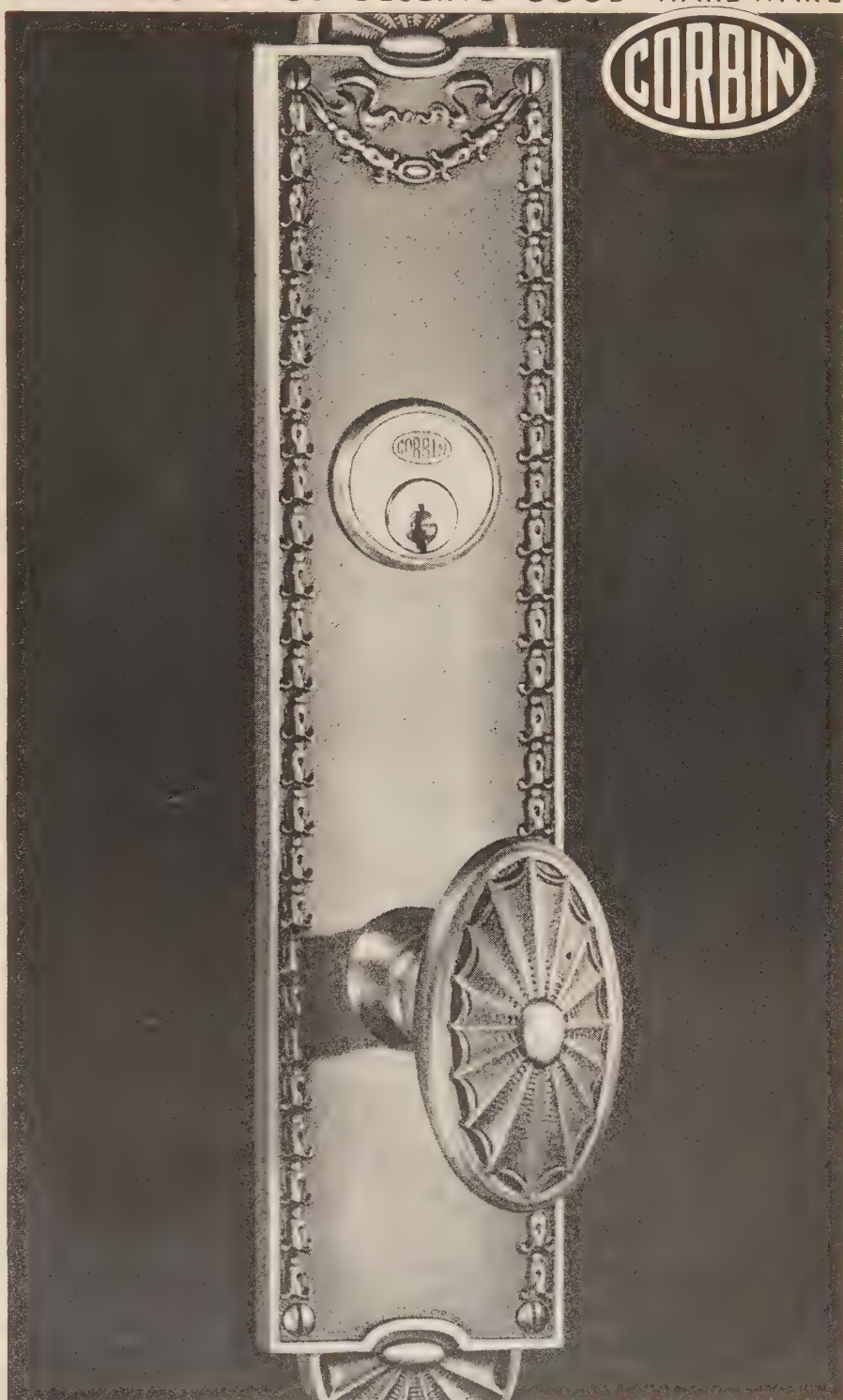
The gold influx is the automatic consequence of the current exceptionally favorable balance of payments, and probably will continue intermittently until fall, when tourist expenditures cease, imports of raw materials begin, and exports decline.

The policy of the Bank of France is passive. Under the statutes, it is unable to check the influx, even if desirous of doing so.

The influx is declared unwelcome, and the danger of inflation is fully realized. The Bank is therefore doing what it can indirectly to promote counter gold operations, notably by consulting private finance toward stimulation of foreign placements of capital, and also by a revision of operating conditions in the Paris stock market, designed to facilitate transactions in foreign securities.

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The Growing Motor

ALTHO the "bonanza" period in the automobile retailing business apparently has passed, in the opinion of some observers, the motor industry is finding the replacement market a stronger bulwark than ever, and one which promises even greater strength during the next two years.

Indeed, this market "is now the chief support of the motor-car industry," declares *The Business Conditions Weekly*, of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. "Producers will be even more dependent upon this market in the future than they have been in the past, because it is evident that the automobile saturation point in the United States will move forward from now on at a very slow pace." Continuing:

It will be necessary for manufacturers to key their output more closely to the prospective replacement market, if they are to avoid overproduction as in 1929, and consequent depression such as they are experiencing this year. Last year the number of cars that were available for new customers was decidedly larger than in the previous year, and was far in excess of the number of new customers which has been steadily dwindling from year to year. The excessive output in 1929 resulted in a large accumulation of stock consisting of both new and second-hand cars.

During the next two years the automobile industry is going to enjoy an expanding replacement market. This will warrant a larger output in 1931 than in 1930, and a further increase in 1932. The following table shows the prospective trend of the automobile-replacement market:

Automobile Distribution
(In Thousands)

Year	Output	Net Exports	For Domestic Market	Needed for Replacement	Available for New Customers*
1919.....	1,934	83	1,851	433	1,418
1920.....	2,227	176	2,051	384	1,667
1921.....	1,616	60	1,556	323	1,233
1922.....	2,544	127	2,417	642	1,775
1923.....	4,034	234	3,800	948	2,852
1924.....	3,603	293	3,310	807	2,503
1925.....	4,266	428	3,838	1,479	2,359
1926.....	4,301	392	3,909	1,862	2,047
1927.....	3,401	466	2,935	1,803	1,132
1928.....	4,359	582	3,777	2,417	1,360
1929.....	5,358	733	4,625	2,617	2,008
1930.....	4,190	450	3,740	3,089	651
1931.....	4,548	600	3,948	3,310	638
1932.....	5,190	700	4,490	3,838	652

*As shown by increase in number of cars registered.

MUCH light on the factors which influence the automobile-replacement market is provided by a bulletin of Frazier, Jelke & Company, New York investment house, which holds that "the replacement market in 1931, especially in the medium-priced field, should be a great deal larger than in 1930":

About 1913, the advent of the self-starter made many cars obsolete. Around 1923, closed bodies began to be substituted for open ones, and the open car soon became a drug on the market. At about the same time, six-cylinder cars began to replace fours in the medium-priced field. Then came balloon tires. Four-wheel brakes and high-compression motors followed. Now the eight-cylinder car is making many medium-priced sixes back numbers.

In the future there are many possibilities: radical changes in motor design (Diesel engines, etc.), engineering progress in gears and shifts (now the most backward detail of automotive specifications), possibly general

Replacement Market

acceptance of the front-wheel drive idea, and new body types. One of the aims of the automobile designer is to make the owner dissatisfied with the car he now drives; in the past he has been quite successful in performing this function.

For most people the passenger car is more or less of a luxury. In hard times it is usually easy to make the old car do; and if the emergency is severe enough, as it was in 1918 and 1921, workable automobiles can be resurrected from the dumps. When adversity frowns, many people who usually buy new cars look for "more miles per dollar" in a used vehicle; this tends to reduce the number of units scrapped.

"Some of the more hopeful aspects" for the far-seeing investor are summarized thus:

There are over 26,500,000 cars in use in the United States and over 34,000,000 in use in the world; they are all wearing out. Assuming an average life of six and three-quarters years per car, as indicated by statistics, the normal replacement demand should be almost 3,900,000 per annum. Assuming average exports of 600,000 a year (733,826 in 1929) and a gain of 500,000 a year in registrations (roughly 25 per cent. of last year's gain), an average annual demand for 5,000,000 American-produced cars and trucks is not an unreasonable expectation. Last year's record production was but 5,358,414 cars and trucks.

If this year's replacements are below normal, it follows that next year's replacements should be above normal. It should be remembered that one reason for the probable small increase in registrations in 1930 is the abnormally large increase in 1929.

Due to the enforced economy wave and the peak popularity of the model A Ford, replacements in the medium-priced field in particular are being neglected. This means a much larger demand for medium-priced cars in future years. There are at least 10,000,000 cars and trucks registered in the United States which are neither Fords nor Chevrolets. On this basis, the replacement demand for cars outside the Ford and Chevrolet class probably is around 1,250,000 a year.

The automobile is as much a part of our economic system as the telephone. Any future developments in transportation which may disturb it are years away.

Possibly the days of easy profits in the motor industry have passed. Certainly competition will be more severe in 1931 than it was in 1923 or 1929. Probably the small producer will encounter greater difficulties in the future than he has had in the past. There will have to be readjustments in distribution. But the final effect of all these changes quite logically may be more substantial and less speculative qualities in good motor shares.

Up, Boys, and at 'Em!—The President of the local gas company was making a stirring address.

"Think of the good the gas company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pun, I should say, 'Honor the Light Brigade!'"

And a customer immediately shouted: "Oh, what a charge they made!"—*American Mutual Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 13.—The dirigible *R-100* leaves Montreal on its return trip to England.

Turkish forces cross the Persian border in pursuit of bands of Kurdish marauders.

Textile strikers in northern France refuse to obey orders of trade union leaders to return to work.

August 14.—Anglican bishops conclude the Lambeth Conference with resolutions backing arbitration and taking a comparatively liberal attitude on science, church union, and birth control.

Four persons are killed, seventy are injured, and great damage is done by a tornado at Naples, Italy.

August 15.—President Chiang Kai-Shek recaptures Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province, from the northern forces who are fighting the Chinese Nationalist Government.

In consequence of a dispute over the Kurds, the Turkish Ambassador to Persia has been recalled to Turkey.

Martial law is declared throughout the Peshawar district of Northern India.

It is reported from Berlin that the Soviet scientific expedition has discovered a hitherto unknown large island in the Arctic.

It is reported from Tokyo that a distinguished Japanese doctor has made experiments convincing him that leprosy develops only when there is an absence of vitamins in food.

The Catholic cathedral in Mexico City reopens after having been closed for four years.

August 16.—Rafael Leonidas Trujillo takes office as President of Santo Domingo.

The *R-100* returns to England.

August 17.—It is announced that the coronation of King Carol of Roumania has been postponed till spring.

August 18.—Passengers and mails on the disabled steamer *Tahiti* are taken off by the Matson liner *Ventura*, just as the passengers on the *Tahiti* are taking to the boats in the Pacific Ocean, about 500 miles from the Cook Islands.

Dean Inge of St. Paul's, London, makes a statement justifying suicide under certain circumstances.

Domestic

August 13.—Returns from State primaries held yesterday show that in Nebraska Senator George W. Norris is the Republican nominee for United States Senator, and G. M. Hitchcock the Democratic nominee; former Governor Charles W. Bryan is nominated for Governor by the Democrats. Senator J. T. Robinson, Democrat, is renominated in Arkansas. In Ohio, Robert J. Bulkley is nominated by the Democrats for Senator, and George W. White for Governor. Alabama Democrats nominate John H. Bankhead to run for Senator against Senator J. T. Heflin, who is running as an independent. In Oklahoma, Thomas P. Gore, blind former Senator, wins the Democratic senatorial nomination, and William H. ("Alfalfa Bill") Murray the nomination for Governor.

Capt. Frank M. Hawks breaks Lindbergh's transcontinental record by

flying from Los Angeles to New York in 12 hours, 25 minutes, and 3 seconds.

Mrs. Ellis A. Yost of West Virginia, a militant dry, is made director of women's activities for the Republican National Committee.

Dr. Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition candidate for President in 1904, dies at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of ninety-one.

The merger is announced of the publishing houses of G. P. Putnam's Sons and Min-ton, Balch & Company of New York.

August 14.—As rains are reported from much of the drought-stricken area, President Hoover and the Governors of a number of the affected States adopt a program for relief with the coordination of Federal, State, and local agencies.

James Henry Darlington, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Harrisburg, dies at Kingston, New York, aged seventy-four.

August 15.—President Hoover presents to Colonel Lindbergh a special medal recently awarded by Congress.

As part of the farm-relief program, President Hoover instructs the Secretary of Agriculture to turn over to the States the Federal road-building allowance of \$125,000,000 scheduled for January 1.

Records of payments of large sums to policemen, officials, and others are found in safety-deposit boxes used by Jack Zuta, a Chicago gangster, who was killed August 1.

The will of the late Senator James D. Phelan of California is filed, making many large gifts to individuals, including \$20,000 each to Gertrude Atherton and Helen Wills Moody.

August 17.—A new refueling endurance-flight record is made at St. Louis by Forest O'Brine and Dale Jackson, who bring down their plane after cruising 647 hours, 28 minutes, and 30 seconds.

August 19.—Van Lear Black, publisher of the Baltimore *Sun*, capitalist, sportsman, explorer, aviation enthusiast, believed to have flown more miles as a passenger than any other man, is given up for lost after disappearing from his yacht off the New Jersey coast on August 18.

The Personal Appeal.—A girl from the South, who had been in New York two days, was experiencing her first encounter with the late afternoon jam on the Bronx subway express. After trying vainly to battle her way into one of the trains, she went to a guard and said: "Listen here, mister. I've been trying for fifteen minutes to get on one of these trains, and it's almost six o'clock . . . and we've got company coming for dinner, so of course I've got to cook biscuits and the company will be there at six-thirty; so, honest, you've got to do something about it." The astonished guard turned and address the packed mob waiting for the next train to pull in. "Now listen here, folks," he said, "this little lady's got company coming at six-thirty, and she's gotta cook biscuits, and here it is almost six o'clock, so she's gotta get on this next train, see?" The equally astonished mob opened up an aisle in open-mouthed amazement and the little gal from the South paraded into the car without brushing a shoulder.—*Life*.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Cheap Skate.—SHE (in tears)—“You’ve broken the promise you gave me!”

HE—“Don’t cry, sweetheart, I’ll give you another!”—*Nebelspatter (Zurich).*

Fie! For Shame.—We regret to announce that the boxing match arranged for to-day has been canceled, as the two fighters have had a disagreement.—*Muskete (Vienna).*

Suspended Oracle.—“Have your parents given their consent to our union?”

“Not yet. Father hasn’t exprest his opinion yet, and mother is waiting to contradict him.”—*Faun (Vienna).*

Victim of Error.—MINISTER (calling on inmate of prison)—“Remember, that stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage.”

“Well, they’ve got me hypnotized then; that’s all.”—*Dallas News.*

Cold Comfort.—The prediction is made that civilization will continue for 50,000 years. This is a reassuring thought to have with you on those week-end parties where it seems to be all over except the shouting.—*Life.*

Mother’s Help.—FATHER—“Now I want to put a little scientific question to you, my son. When the kettle boils, what does the steam come out of the spout for?”

SON—“So that mother can open your letters before you get them!”—*Wrexham Advertiser, quoted by The Passing Show (London).*

Round-Trip Martyrs.—A Russian was being led to execution by a squad of Bolshevik soldiers one rainy morning.

“What brutes you Bolsheviks are,” grumbled the doomed one, “to march me through a rain like this.”

“How about us?” retorted one of the squad. “We have to march back.”—*Amsterdam Recorder.*

Striking a Balance.—The wife had been put on the budget plan. At the end of each month she and her husband would go over the accounts together. Every once in a while he would find an item, “L. O. K., \$3,” and a little further on, “L. O. K., \$6.”

Finally he said, “My dear, what is this—‘L. O. K.’?”

“Lord Only Knows,” she replied.—*Boston Transcript.*

Higher Salesmanship.—A family moved from the city to the suburbs, and were told they ought to get a watchdog to guard the premises at night. So they bought the largest dog that was for sale in the kennels of a near-by dealer.

Shortly afterwards the house was entered by burglars, who made a good haul while the dog slept. The householder went to the dealer and told him about it.

“Well, what you need now,” said the dealer, “is a little dog to wake up the big dog!”—*Tit-Bits.*

Wanted: A Yawning Chasm.—BORE—“You know, I’m funny—always throw myself into anything I undertake.”

PRETTY GIRL—“How splendid! Why don’t you dig a well?”—*Missouri Outlaw.*

Anxious to Oblige.—Benny Leonard has been enticing robust howls with it since he quite the prize-ring. The one-time lightweight champ was called on at the opening of a beach club and after the roof-lifting ovation subsided, he swiftied:

“Ladies and gentlemen, I can not sing and I can not dance—but I’ll fight any one in the house!”—*New York Daily Mirror.*



Porch Climber: “Hum—this is going to take some figuring.”

—“Life.”

The Duchess’s Deputy.—The Duke of Marlborough had an emu given to him. It was sent to Blenheim, and great interest was taken in the chances of its capacity for procreation in this country.

Eventually it laid an egg. The Duke and Duchess were away from home, so a telegram was sent to the latter by the agent to apprise her of the event. It was in these terms:

“Emu has laid an egg; in the absence of your grace have put goose to sit on it.”—*The Passing Show (London).*

Wooing the Muse.—A school-teacher had found her class of boys reluctant in their writing of English compositions. At last she conceived a great idea to stimulate their interest—to write an account of a ball game.

It seemed that she was successful. With one exception, the boys threw themselves at the task and evolved youthful masterpieces. The backward one chewed reluctantly at his pen and was then struck by a burst of genius. When the teacher opened his paper, it read:

“Rain, no game.”—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

When the Stork Slipt.—In this city, May 22 to the wife of Bert M—, a sin.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Propriety Satisfied.—Miss Patricia M. had as a decent house guest Miss Betty M. of Pasadena.—*Corona (Cal.) paper.*

Relativity Does It.—Miss Beulah Blank, a Batesville belle of twenty summers, is visiting her twin brother, age thirty-two.—*Arkansas paper, quoted by the New York American.*

Starspanglitis.—X-rays have been found helpful in the treatment of pneumonia, erysipelas, and inflammation of the patriotic gland.—*San Francisco News.*

Willing to Try it Twice.—
Wife Killed By

Wenatchee Man;
Then Kills Self

—*Billingham Evening News.*

Churchyard Propaganda.—Alleged to have organized an indoor unemployment meeting of white and negro workers, they were charged with “attempting to incite to resurrection.”—*Astoria Evening Budget.*

And Still no Cooler.—

HEAT CRAZED, SLAYS
HUSBAND, SON, SELF
THEN SETS FIRE TO FARM HOME
NEAR GENEVA.
—*Champaign (Ill.) paper.*

Dainty Dishes.—

Their Excellencies Dine On Empress
of Japan

—*Winnipeg Evening Tribune.*

Her story of how she was once knocked down and frequently eaten won a divorce for Billie Dove, screen actress.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Sez You!—

“TEMPUS FRIGIT”

That is an old Latin saying which means
“Time Flies.”

—*Ad in a San Joaquin (Cal.) paper.*

Some Are Lucky and Some Not.—

YOUTH SURVIVES
MONOXID DEATH

—*Waukegan (Ill.) News-Sun.*

Chief of Police William M. —, of —, was fatally killed to-day.—*Stamford (Conn.) paper.*

The Former Might Be Fresher.—A big “free feed” at the Democratic State convention, St. Joe, this afternoon. At the “barbecue dinner” will be twenty beef carcasses, 4,000 gallons of hot coffee, 1,000 loaves of bread, 2,000 sandwiches, every variety, and 20,000 fresh buns. The latter, of course, is an overestimate, or was “fresh buns” intended?—*Kansas City Times.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

-an, -ian.—"A. K. P." Tucson, Ariz.—The suffix *-an* is often used with euphonic *-i*, and *-an* or *-ian* connotes "pertaining to, connected with a certain country, origin, race, etc.," and both of them are used in nouns or adjectives, as *American*, *Canadian*, etc. To our ear *Arizonian* is more musical and less crude than *Arizonan*.

average.—"C. P. W." State College, N. Mex.—The correct abbreviation for this word is *av.* generally; in billiards, *aver*.

biscuit.—"M. E." Tyler, Tex.—This word is not like the word *butter*, or *fish*, or *deer*. Correctly it should always be used in accordance with grammatical rule, in which *biscuit* is a noun of the singular number, of which *biscuits* is the plural.

carat, karat.—"F. E. H." New York City.—*Carat* is the preferred form to-day. *Karat* is another form due to the differences in transliteration of the original Arabic *qirat* by the Greeks, who ultimately made *keras* (stem *kerat-*, from *keration*, the seeds of the locust tree, which are the weight of a carat) out of it.

Caribbean.—"J. C. P." Canton Point, Me.—*Car* is from a West Indian word that, translated, means "brave." Its derivative *Caribbean* is properly stressed *Car'-ib-be'an*.

demi-, semi-—"I. G." Kansas City, Mo.—These prefixes are explained as follows: *demi-*, "half"; often used as if a full word in composition, and in such use written with a hyphen. *semi-*, "half, partly, imperfect." The first prefix came to us through the French from Latin *demi-*, from *dimidius*, from *di-*, a form of *dis-* before the consonants *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v*, used to indicate separation, and *medius*, "middle." The second *semi-* is from the Latin word that means "half."

A *demigod* is a man with the attributes of a god; "a *demirep* is a woman of doubtful reputation, or whose character is half reputable"; "the *demi-monde* consists of a class of persons that is the link between good and bad society"—a class of equivocal reputation standing on the outskirts of society, but not including courtesans. This word is not derived from the same source, but from the Latin *demi-*, "half," and *mundus*, "clean, pure." Of terms in which the prefix *semi-* is used there are *semicivilized*, *semiinsane*, *semimonthly*, *semiprivate*, and *semisatage*.

happy-go-lucky.—"E. C. S." Brooklyn, N. Y.—The origin of this expression is unknown, but it figures in Jameson's Dictionary of Terms used in Scotland. There it is defined as "at a venture"; "at all hazards." In the dialect of Northamptonshire, England, *happy-by-lucky* is the form used.

it.—"S. M. L." New York City.—The pronoun *it* is often used merely as an introductory word; as, "it rains"; "it is cold." Here "it" is an expletive and does not represent any definite person or thing, either expressed or understood. It is inserted as an introductory declarative for emphasis. This pronoun is a necessary expletive at the commencement of any sentence in which the verb is followed by a phrase or a clause which, by transposition, might be made the subject of the verb; as, "it is possible to amuse most children." "It" is the essential subject of the verb. "It" fills out the grammatical frame, giving the briefest possible sentence-form. "It rains" for the thought "rain is falling."

-itis.—"J. S. L." New York City.—The correct pronunciation of this suffix is *-ai'tis* (as in *aiste*, *i* as in *habit*) or *-ti'tis* (first *i* as in *police*, second *i* as in *habit*). The first, that accords with the rules governing the English method of pronouncing Latin, is widely used in England; the second is favored by the medical profession of the United States, perhaps in imitation of the German method. This suffix is used especially in terms in pathology to denote inflammation; as, *appendicitis*, *bronchitis*, *neuritis*.

mangle.—"L. A." New York City.—This is a well-established term with a highly respectable ancestry, and the literary support of men in the foremost rank of their professions. According to Florio (1598), the *mangle* was "a kinde of presse to press buckrom, fustian, or dyed linnen cloth to make it have a luster or glasse." To this day in England the possession of a *mangle* is a common means of earning money. References to the term in literature since 1774 are too numerous to cite, but include Oxenham, Dickens, Ure, Simmons, Knight, McLaren, and Hardy. The term is in common use in mail-order catalogs and in mechanical dictionaries. Efforts to compel the people to discard terms with which they have been familiar for generations, are as futile as efforts to compel them to simplify their spelling by decree—the genius of language will have none of either.

mite.—"E. J. H." Hollis, L. I.—This is not used correctly as a collective noun—with a verb in the singular or plural, as fish. The plural is *mites*. It is formed according to the regular rules of grammar—by the addition of "s" to the singular. It has been in use in the language for more than 600 years, and the uses on record in

our collection give the verb in the singular number with the singular form of the noun and in the plural number when the noun is in the plural.

per caput; per capita.—"D. deC." Ridgefield Park, N. J.—The first of these phrases is singular and means "by the head"; the second is plural and means "by the heads."

persevere; preserve.—"E. L." New York City.—The first of these words is derived from the Latin *per*, "through," and *severus*, "strict." *Per* comes through the Aryan root *par*, "go through"; Sanskrit *pri*, "to bring over," and *sri*, "to flow." The second word is from the Latin *pra-*, "before," and *serve*, "to save or keep." The Aryan root is *par*, "to prepare, afford, share." Sanskrit *pra*, "before," and *sar*, "keep, preserve," and Sanskrit *sarva*, "whole."

Preakness.—"H. L. T." Georgetown, S. C.—"Governor Oden Bowie was responsible for the name of the Preakness Stakes. When M. H. Sanford's New Jersey-bred *Preakness*, son of Lexington and Bay Leaf, won the first running of the famous Dinner Party Stakes at Pimlico's inaugural meeting in October, 1870. Governor Bowie, as president of the Maryland Jockey Club, decided, with his associates, that the event was a matter of such importance that the name of the winner should be perpetuated by a stake to be decided at the Spring meetings. The Dinner Party Stakes, which later became the Dixie Stakes, and then the Dixie Handicap, was a Fall stake during its early history. Its inaugural running marked the beginning of the greatness of Preakness. The horse *Preakness*, got his name from the little New Jersey village where he was foaled." The New York Morning Telegraph, February 2, 1930.

presume, assume.—"V. S." St. Augustine, Fla.—Both of these words are from Latin *sumere*, "to take." The first is "to take beforehand"; the second is "to take to oneself." To *assume* is to take something for granted or proved that has not been so. To *presume* is to believe beforehand—to forestall evidence. For purposes of argument we *assume*, or take for granted, something that has not been proved. An assumption is the adoption of an opinion; a presumption is an item in the sum of probabilities.

scarf.—"T. C." New York City.—The plural form of this word is *scarfs*, even as the plural of *turf* is *turfs*. An improperly formed plural, *scarves*, that has been introduced into English commercial practise is erroneous. The New English Dictionary says of this, "The original plural form *scarfs* has never gone out of use; but from the beginning of the 18th century, the form *scarves* (on the analogy of *halves*, etc.) has been common . . . No other sb. [substantive] of other than native origin has this change of *f* into *v* in the plural."

shortening.—"C. D. S." Staten Island, N. Y.—This term connotes a substance that shortens or makes brittle or crisp. *Lard* is used to make pastry crisp, and therefore, is one of the shortening products. It lightens the dough, and in lightening the dough, practically shortens it.

the seven seas.—"R. S. W." Beaumont, Tex.—To-day the term *the seven seas* embraces the Arctic and Antarctic, the North and the South Atlantic, the North and the South Pacific, and the Indian Oceans. At one time in Europe, it signified (1) the North Sea; (2) the White Sea; (3) the Baltic Sea; (4) the Mediterranean Sea; (5) the Adriatic Sea; (6) the Aegean Sea, and (7) the Black Sea. If used at the time of the Dispersion no one knows what it designated; but, in Classic times, the *seven seas* were: (1) *Mare Internum*—the Mediterranean; (2) *Mare Egeum*—the Aegean, east of Greece; (3) *Mare Adriaticum*—the Adriatic; (4) *Mare Tyrrhenum*—the Tyrrhenian, between Italy and Sardinia, Corsica, and Sicily; (5) *Mare Ionicum*—the Ionian, between Greece and southern Italy; (6) *Mare Siculum*—due east of Sicily, the land of the Siculi (Sicilians); (7) *Mare Sardinum*—west of Sardinia and Corsica.

East of Suez the *seven seas* are (1) Caspian Sea; (2) Aral Sea; (3) Okhotsk Sea; (4) Japan Sea; (5) China Sea; (6) Arabian Sea; (7) Red Sea. In Polynesia are the following: (1) Celebes; (2) Sulu; (3) Java; (4) Banda; (5) Arafura; (6) Coral; (7) Timor. In the Western hemisphere we have (1) Bering Sea; (2) Beaufort Sea; (3) Greenland Sea; (4) Lincoln Sea; (5) Baffin Sea; (6) Caribbean Sea; (7) the Yucatan Channel, called by the Mexicans "Mar de las Antillas."

George W. Stimpson says, in his "Nuggets of Knowledge" (p. 161): "The seven seas is a figurative term denoting all the seas and oceans of the world . . . It was part of the vernacular of several nations long before some of the oceans named were known . . . The seven seas are referred to in the literature of the ancient Hindus, Chinese, Persians, Romans, and other nations . . . To the Persians the seven seas were the streams forming the Oxus river; the Hindus applied the name to bodies of water in the Punjab. Near Venice, Italy, is a group of salt-water lagoons which the Romans called *Septem Maria*, the Latin phrase for 'seven seas.'"

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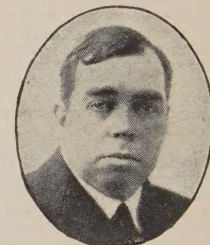


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